THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.
To conclude with the entirely New Farce of the
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H. P. GRATTAN.

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Stalls	"	3
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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.

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Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.

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Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.

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Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

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THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

WANTED for the above Company a good practical ENGINE-DRIVER, who understands high-pressure and condensing Engines. A liberal salary will be given, with quarters and medical attendance. Written applications with testimonials to be forwarded to Mr. James Gleane, Manager, at the Mill House in Girgaum.

Applicants to state age, and whether married.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHAI BOMANJI,
Secretary to the B. U. S. and W. Company.

Bombay, 4th September 1862.

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Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—Up to the arrival in Bombay of the first regular Mail from England expected in September, the Government of Bombay will be prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to construct a Tramway, capable of being worked by locomotive power from the Port of Sudaseaghur in the Collectorate of North Canara to the Cotton districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Victoria Street, Westminster, by application addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Railway Department, or at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

By order, &c.,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS DOSSABHOY DADABHOY NADURSHA and MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE MAPLA, entered into Partnership on the 1st day of November 1856 for the purpose of carrying on the trade or business of Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, Contractors, and Commission Agents; and whereas the said partnership business was carried on by the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla under the name of "Manockjee Framjee Mapla;" And whereas disputes lately arose between the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha and Manockjee Framjee Mapla, in consequence whereof the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June last, and whereas the said Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha is compelled to take proceedings on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court of Bombay against the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla, with reference to the affairs of the said partnership; Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said late Firm of Manockjee Framjee Mapla, or having dealings therewith, are hereby warned against paying to the said Manockjee Framjee Mapla or any person on his behalf any debts or sums of money due by them to the said Firm, and persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

NOTICE TO THE KHOJAS.

THIS is to give Notice that a small Section of the Khojas community having for sometime past given annoyance through some misconception to the Jamaut, the Khojas have now determined to relieve themselves from this trouble, for which purpose a meeting of the Jamaut was held, and steps are now in progress, so that they may no longer be troubled by the secessionists. The following instances will illustrate what troubles they have been put to up to this time.

About eleven or twelve years ago a few of the Jamaut having created dissensions, seceded from it, purchased a place at Chinch Bunder, converted it into a Jamautkhana, and performed religious services therein. On the day of the Peer Mahomed Sha Oorus, they created a disturbance in the Durga and assaulted several members of the Jamaut, trumped up a case against them and carried it to the Sessions; but the Jury acquitted the members of the Jamaut and they were discharged.

Subsequently in the following year, when the Oorus or ceremony of the aforesaid Peer occurred, some of the secessionists took out a "Sundul" of the Peer, and with the view of kicking up a row with the men of the Jamaut, took up a position near the Jail, and as the "Sundul" of the Jamaut was passing, assaulted them and made up a case against them, but it was dismissed from the Police.

Not satisfied with this, the disturbers of the Khoja Jamaut, on one occasion, threw a bundle of clothes in the Jamautkhana, where a few of the men of His Highness Aga Khan were putting up, and charged them subsequently with having stolen the same. The conspiracy was detected, and the conspirators were tried and convicted at the Criminal Sessions; but the prisoners having begged for pardon at the hands of the Jamaut, Mr. Crawford, Counsel for the prosecution, moved the Court, presided over by Sir Erskine Perry, for mercy, and one of the prisoners was let off with a fine of one thousand Rupees, and two were fined one hundred Rupees each.

About ten or fifteen months afterwards, those who had given so much trouble to the Khojas, ultimately joined the Jamaut, respected their rules and regulations and behaved themselves in a peaceful manner. But for the last eight or ten months, a few of the Khojas have been again troubling the Jamaut, as will appear from the following instances.

A Khoja belonging to the large section of the community demanded payment of a Rupee and a half, his due, of another belonging to the smaller section, which led to an affray in the Bombay Green. Complaints and cross-complaints were filed in the Police Court, and the result was that six of the defendants of the smaller section were bound over. In the same way the Jamaut's men were troubled by the opposite party with actions in the Police Office, but the Magistrate seeing that the cause of such frequent complaints was enmity, they were dismissed: and on one or two occasions, the defendants were fined. Even after this, they brought another complaint against some members of the Jamaut, which the Jamaut regret very much to notice. It is this,—that with the view of defying the authority of the Jamaut, a member of the smaller section, without the permission of the Mookhie or the Kamaria, and without paying the usual fee, attempted to build a tomb over the grave of a deceased person in the burial-ground, when the Jamaut's men having remonstrated against the proceedings, the latter were prosecuted in the Sessions, but concurring in the view taken of the case by Sir Joseph Arnould, the Grand Jury ignored the Bill.

The Jamaut has been thus often slighted and annoyed in various ways. In order to settle these differences, a general meeting of all the members of the Jamaut was held on the 16th of the current month, August, when it was unanimously resolved to furnish each of those who have been laying claims on the Jamaut, with a copy of the following Notice. Notices have been accordingly supplied to them so that the difficulty arising from such claims on the Jamaut's property and the troubles attendant thereon, may be removed, and the pretence for quarreling and misunderstanding between the members of the Khoja community may no longer exist; and the disgrace which attaches to the name of the Khoja community may vanish. The following is the notice furnished to a few:—

"To ——

"Sir, We beg to inform you that a Meeting of our Jamaut held on the 16th day of August, 1862, the differences and disputes which have been going on at intervals between you and the Jamaut for many years, were discussed; and in order to put a final stop to future disputes it was unanimously resolved that, in the first instance to give you an opportunity to return to the Jamaut by proposing for your acceptance the following conditions, that is to say:—

1st.—You are to consent to all the present Rules and Regulations made by the whole Jamaut for their guidance and harmony.

2nd.—To consent and abide by such Rules and Regulations which the Jamaut may hereafter think proper to introduce for their benefit.

3rd.—To pay to the undersigned all fees and contributions which may be due by you to the Jamautkhana up to this day.

"By signifying your consent in writing to the above three conditions within twenty-one days from this date, the Jamaut are willing to forget and forgive all past differences, and what injury they may have received from you, and to receive you with joy as one of their brethren. But on the contrary, if you do not consent to the above conditions, and persist in denying to the Jamaut that which is undoubtedly their right and essential for their peace and harmony, then after twenty-one days from the presentation of this notice, your name will be expunged from the Book of the Jamaut, you will then no longer be considered as one of them, and your entrance in the Jamautkhana and the use of the Jamaut property will be denied to you.

Bombay August 1862,

By order of the Jamaut."

If those who have been furnished with the above mentioned notice, would respect the Rules and Regulations and customs and usages of the Jamaut, they would be entitled to the use of the property; and any attempt at creating dissensions would entirely prove futile.

The names of those who have been supplied with Notices will be published hereafter.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 6th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 9/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½.
Madras	30 days' sight......	100.
China	60 do. do. ...	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs1,000	4½ p. cent.	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	8 do.	5¼ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45½ to 46 do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	200	......	4 per cent. dis.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,800 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	225 p. sh.	Rs. 3,800 do. [only
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Noml.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 100 Dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	......	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 250 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ...	4,500	......	do.
Jaffer Alee's Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	175	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
„ Loan 1835-36	94½
„ Loan 1842-43	94½
„ Loan 1854-55	94½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each......	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes......	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240	Nominal
Carolus......	„ 290	do.
Mexican Dollars......	„ 222	do.
German Crowns......	„ 213	do.
Five Franc Pieces......	„ 205	
Bar Silver	„ 106½	
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6	

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.
To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seeds)......£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready......£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
„ (Seeds)......£2
To China...... } Nominal.
To Clyde...... } Nominal.
To Calcutta and back ......Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (4TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
New Surat	„	370 to 375
New Dholleras, and Bhownugger	„	370 to 380
New Oomrawuttee	„	365 to 375
New Compta, ...	„	350 to 360
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	480 to 490
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„	360 to 365
New Veraval	„	345 to 350
Khandeish	„	340 to 345
New Peratenee	„	345 to 350
New Accote	„	375
New Mangalore	„	345 to 350

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	7 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat......	„	8 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......	„	36 to 38 nominal.
	„	38 to 40 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	„	28 to 30

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE...... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight...... 1s. 11⅞d.
„ 3 months' sight...... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 months' sight...... 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 month's sight...... 1s. 11½d.
„ On demand ......
On Scotland ...... } 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland ......
Circular Notes...... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants *Drafts* payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight...... } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts...... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 „
Deposits for 3 months ...... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 1s. 11⅞d. „
3 Do. ...... at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. ...... at 1s. 11⅝d. „
1 Do. ...... at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

September 5th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ on demand ......
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ......
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards...... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.

Hours of business...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ...... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do...... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ...... 6 per cent,
On other Securities ...... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight......2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ......1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ......1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ......1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ......1s. 11⅜d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ......10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays......10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 5th September 1861.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 4	Ville De Cherbourg..	Le Mignon ...	Cardiff 28 April.
5	Carnac (s)	VanWullen ...	Surat 4 Sept.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 5	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Kutch Mandvy.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Coromandel (s)	Carew	China.
	Coleroon	Hale......	Hongkong.
	Lord Raglan	Curran	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark and 90 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Kutch Mandvy.—80 natives.
Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat,—50 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Nile*, John Young, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Shaftesburry*, W. Bennison, bound to Manilla.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Aratoon Apcar*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Bassion Castle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Alice Maud*, for Kurrachee.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Wings of the Wind.—8 casks Sulphate of Copper, 105 packages Beads, 26 packages Papers, 48 packages Wines, 20 cases Sulphuric Acid, 100 barrels Coal Pitch, 150 Coal Tar, 500 cases Gin, 24 boxes Clocks, 4 packages Glass Ware, 2 cases Books, 6 cases Piece Goods, 70 cases Brass Sheets, 47 barrels Gunpowder, 2,713 packages Iron, 6 packages Watches, 5,793 packages Spelter, 1,300 packages Ale and Beer, 251 bundles Steel, 10 casks Provisions, few packages Merchandise.

Tyburnea.—200 casks Lead Red, 1,990 boxes Window Glasses, 52 cases Ginger Wine, 12 cases Papers, 14 packages Wine and Brandy, 1 cask Ink, 150 yellow Metals, 150 cases Sheets, 49 packages Wire, 295 packages Nails, 11 cases Steel, 80 cases Brass and some packages Merchandise.

From Jooda & Hodooda.

Barque *Kossuth.*—6 packages Treasures, 469 bags Coffee, 138 packages Senna Leaves, 10 bags Doll, 42 bags Bazree.

Hamoody.—15,000 Kintar Salt, 32 bales Senna Leaves, 5 jotta Khar, 2 packages Treasures, 8 packages Ukulgura, 1 bundle Hides, 91 packages Gold and Silver, 263 packages Coffee, 1 case Papers, 4 bundles Bardan, 1 package Ghee, 93 bales Cotton, 2 cases contents unknown.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—230 pieces E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Golam Mohund Abdoola; 101 bags Coffee, 150 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs., 15 cases Heerabole, 35½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; Loose and 55 pieces E. Teeth, 17 cwt. 20 lbs., Shuriff Jurvet; 101 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Suriff Durvesh.

For Liverpool.

Euroclydon.—65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Queen of the West.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jehangirjee Hormusjee.

Celuta.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 1 case Manilla Cheroots, 4,000 nos., Coupland and Co.

Veritas.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Rallis Brothers; 591 bags Jingilly Seed, 886¼ cwt., Ramdyall Roognathdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Hurry Pudomsy.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Mary Stenhouse.—80 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Thomas Mitchell.—2 cases India Work Boxes, Toys and Cuscus Baskets, Peel Cassels and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Hahnemon.—1,000 bags Sursee Seed, 1,500 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Negotiator.—13 bales Cotton 45¼ cwt., Dyall Virjee.

Oriental.—300 bags Rapeseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Norwood.—200 bags Surseed, 300 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 128 cwt., Soomar Khan Mohund and Co.

Norah Graeme.—450 bales Cotton, 1,570 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

Egeria.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Woomed Pittamber.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—2 cases Wearing Apparels, Meer Sassoon Moosy, 2 cases Silk Piece Goods, 163 pieces, Luckmeechund Tunsookroy; 313 packages Sundries, Nemchund Vusunjee.

Lady Franklin.—38 bundles China Sugar, 20 cwt., 1 cask Mowra Spirit, 30 I. gallons, Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley..	Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ...	River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ...	China.
205 Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley...	China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen...	Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat)... ...	River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Bombay.
*1450 Feroz, 13 (paddle), Sconce......	Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood...	Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Gwyu.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
264 Nimrod, 2 (paddle)... ...	River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle......	Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertise for sale.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ...	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson—Fleming & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.
460 Joodal Barry, Nacoda.

FOR CALCUTTA.
710 Ukko

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark ...... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 16
783 Clyde, Jourdain ......E. Bates & Co. July 17
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie......W. Nicol & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson..W. & A. Graham & Co. July 7
561 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.Grey & Co. July 29.
826 Eloisa, Philpot......
892 Edwin Fox. Maclean ...
766 Empress of India, Thompson. Peel Cassels & Co. June 30
1057 Gloriana, Vaile ......Ewart, Latham & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw......Grey & Co. July 24
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour.
Hornet, Prynn.
1108 James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates. Ewart, Latham & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....W. & A. Graham & Co. July 12
1044 Star of India, Morris. August 1
870 Sydney Eggeis, Campbell. June 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed July 24

FROM LIVERPOOL.
1183 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw......W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
700 Birkby, Purdy ......W. & A. Graham & Co. June 11
1006 Charger, Smyth ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San ......W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, A. Yule—Coupland & Co.
1239 Cimber, Kepperholdt.
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates Co. June 16
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. July 15
1268 Feroma, Hutchinson.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co May 19
1564 Harmonides, Moran......Ewart Latham & Co. June 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall. July 18
952 Indian Queen ...... July 29
1072 James Livesay, Broad...J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
642 Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.
1242 Labrador, Quinn ......(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1104 Malakoff, Harris ......
650 Moreno, White.
951 Mornington.
1075 Natalia, Macguire......Ewart, Latham & Co.
1081 Palinurus, Tegan......W. Nicol & Co. July 11
1008 Peerless, Flovin...... June 10
1272 Protector, Clarke.
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ......W. & A. Graham & Co. June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers. June 17
483 Rd. Cobden, Randall.
986 Sillery, McAulay ...... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ......J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1160 Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.
983 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.
1320 Uncas, Borg ......Dirom Hunter & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1030 Albatross, Pollock ......
1340 Amoor, Potts ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 14
1045 Palmerston, Wilson......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1118 Express, Kelly ......John Clover & Co. April 21
810 James Jardine, Lermont... April 24
1083 Magnolia, Beynon. July 29

FROM NEWCASTLE.
858 Bucephalus, Black ......

FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ......
844 Lucy & Harriet......

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
908 Atheleta, Potter.
1059 Charles, Pollybank......
929 Missouri, Calhoun ...... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ......

FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kaye ...... May 27

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ......W. Nicol & Co. April 20
758 Jane, D. Cooper.
642 Zemindar. July 27

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND BOMBAY.
665 John Bright, (str.) Thatcher.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SHOABEGHUR.
486 Harriet Humble, Pearson. July 29
333 Mogul, McTeggart.

FROM THE CLYDE.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan ... June 28
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke ...Finlay Clarke & Co. June 27
462 Ino, Macfie...... May 1
710 Kurrachee ......Finlay Clarke & Co.
799 Lord Brougham, Herting..Finlay Clarke & Co.
761 Sailor, Prince ...... July 28
640 Sarah, Love ......

FROM CHINA.
1490 Boston Light (a)......
1060 Iskundershah ......

FROM ADEN.
Carnatic ......
Missouri, Calhoun......Dady Sorabjee & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.
1811 Crusader.
726 Duke of Wellington ...... July 4
577 Delhi.
760 Gem of the Ocean (a)......Stearns, Hobart & Co. Aug. 20
393 Good Success......
1312 Knight Errant.
2075 Norway. (a) ...... Aug. 16
1031 Speedy Stranack.
1455 Simla.
1650 Tasmania......
836 Victoria Bridge...... July 19

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
1459 Haddington, Browne......W. Nicol & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
738 Akbar. July 18
761 Chimera, Moot ......
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
1017 Helvellyn ......Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle ...... April 19
584 Magna Bona ......Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co. July 9
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering. July 1
682 Velocity, Shrewsbury ...

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.
768 Yarra......

FROM LEITH.
1155 Frenchman, Galloway.

FROM CLYDE.
623 Mauritius.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
656 Charlotte Jane, March.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Beale, Ensign, 22nd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Younghusband, Col. Staff, en route to Kurrachee, from Poona.
Carnagie, Surgeon Major, H. M.'s 22nd Regt. N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Macaulay, Ensign J. G., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Woosnam, Col., Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Carnagie, Surgeon Major, H. M.'s 22nd Regt., on duty, to Hongkong.
Beale, Major; Alexander, Captain; Hodgson, Brevet Captain; Drummond, Lieut.; Haywood, Lieut.; Beville, Ensign; Kershaw, Ensign; Scott, Captain; Campbell, Captain; Hobson, Lieut.; Greig, Lieut.; Singleton, Lieut. and Browne, Ensign, 22nd Regt. N. I., on duties, to China.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Friday, 5th September 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Monday next, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Drummer Henry McDonald, 33rd Regiment:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regt., two Subalterns 18th Regt. N. I., and two Subalterns 33rd Regt.

The names and dates of Commission of the Subalterns warned for this duty, to be sent to the Brigade Major's office, at 10 A.M. to-morrow.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. Gunner James Gregory 3-18 Royal Artillery, on leave at the Presidency, having reported himself sick, is attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, until his recovery.

3. Major Thacker, 21st Regt. N. I. has been granted leave from 8th instant to 15th instant, to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th Sept. 1862.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.
Staff Test.

Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, 29th or 2nd Beloochi Regiment.
Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. H. A. Hobson, attached to 22nd Regiment N. I., has qualified as a Surveyor.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1862.

Captain Frushard will resume command of the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. May, Midshipman, of the *Euphrates*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Mr. L. Ribson, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Semiramis*, and Mr. Anthony Sinclair, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer, from the *Semiramis* to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Mr. Seaman, 1st Class Boatswain supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the harbour crew of the *Auckland*.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th August 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Horse Guard's Circular Memorandum, dated the 3rd June 1862, for general information:—

General No. 205.

With a view to facilitate the distribution of Indian Prize Money due to men formerly of Her Majesty's Indian Forces and now serving with other regiments and corps, His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that, Officers Commanding Brigades of Royal Artillery, Companies of Royal Engineers, Regiments, Depot Battalions, &c., and those in charge of Departments, will transmit to the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office, Westminster, *with the least possible delay*, Returns, as per annexed form, of all such men who may be serving under their command.

In the column of remarks should be noted any probability of a man's proximate removal from Depot to Service Companies, or *vice versa*, or of his being discharged.

By command,
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

Return of men, late of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, now serving———in the———Regiment
Dated at———18

Rank and Name in present Corps.	Corps in which Prize Money was earned.	Rank, Name, and Number in Corps in which Prize Money was earned.	Actions, &c., for which Prize money is claimed.	Remarks.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd August 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following General Orders, which were issued to the Regiments of Her Majesty's British Army on the 21st ultimo, be published to Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—

"GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st July 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah on Monday the 23rd day of June 1862, No. 1484, Private Patrick Goodman, Her Majesty's 7th or Queen's Own Hussars, was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—For having, at Umballah, on or about the 17th May 1862, when before his Commanding Officer, at the Orderly Room, struck his superior Officer, Serjeant C. J. Foster, Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 1484, Private Patrick Goodman, Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, No. 1484, Private Patrick Goodman, of Her Majesty's 7th or Queen's Own Hussars, to Penal Servitude for (4) four years.

R. DUFFIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Late 58th Regiment N. I.
and President."

Umballah, 23rd June 1862.

"Approved and Confirmed."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 18th July 1862.

"Head Quarters, Simla, 21st July 1832.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Allahabad on Friday, the 11th day of July 1862, No. 730, Private Joseph Allen, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

Charges I.—With having, at Allahabad, on the 24th May 1862, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Corporal William Birmingham, of the same Regiment, by continuing to use improper language, when ordered by the said Corporal to cease doing so.

II. With having, at the time and place, specified in the first charge, struck his superior Officer, the said Corporal Birmingham, being in the execution of his office.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, No. 730, Private Joseph Allen, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry), is, as regards the charges preferred against him, Guilty of the first, and Guilty of the second.

Sentence.—The Court does sentence the Prisoner, No. 730, Private Joseph Allen, of Her Majesty's 90th Regiment of Foot (Light Infantry), to be kept in Penal Servitude for the term of four (4) years.

J. L. WALKER, Lieut.-Col.
Late 71st Regt. N. I., President."

Allahabad, 11th July 1862.

"Approved and Confirmed."

HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 18th July 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M.'s British Forces in India.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN ERRATUM.

SIR,—Your printer or proof-reader makes nonsense of a sentence in my letter in to-day's issue by omitting an "h" and printing "airy one" for "hairy one." The MS. was surely plain enough, why then was it altered? The correction will oblige, yours, &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 5th September 1862.

MELIORA.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

SIR,—In addition to the suggestions offered in my last letter I would add the following:—

Publish in a pamphlet, the elements of morality with the punishments that the law will inflict for the infraction of any of them; as also a brief outline of the form of procedure in our different Courts of Justice, and the scale of fees for which justice is to be purchased; any of our numerous Professors will be able to do this in a few days. Print this in all the oriental languages, and scatter it broadcast all over the country. Let our Collectors, Magistrates, and Educational Inspectors on their annual tour distribute these with their own hands to all those who can read, in all villages and towns; the latter will communicate the contents to those who cannot read. The cost of printing &c. will not exceed a fraction of that of drawing up and printing one of the annual Prison reports. No pains or expense is spared in circulating instructions for the cultivation of cotton, linseed, &c.; why not circulate instructions for the cultivation of the mind, as the mass of the population are grovelling in darkness and superstition; thousands of them think nothing of lying, stealing, &c., and there is not one in ten thousand that know what petty crimes are punishable, and how justice is to be obtained; they are now fleeced by native vakeels, bled by moonshees, and sucked dry by peons.

The law of kindness and forbearance has been tried in India for more than one hundred years and has completely failed, as witness the last mutiny, when human nature seemed to have gone out of itself, and become a demonized and savage thing amid the horrors and devastations that were perpetrated, in which not only sepoys, but budmashes, fanatics, prisoners from different jails, &c. took a most active part. The low caste natives believe in nothing but force, and must be dealt with after the measure of their morality and intelligence. Let moral persuasion and physical force go together; both will strive for the mastery, and the former must in the end prevail.

There is nothing new in the punishments I have proposed; both were practiced years ago, hundreds of lashes were inflicted on European soldiers, for what in the Civil Code would be considered trifling offences, and even now the cat is still in operation. If Europeans are to be flogged fifty lashes for hasty language, surely thieves, swindlers, &c. should be punished more severely. If flogging is considered too cruel, then abolish it altogether, but do not play the hypocrite by saying that the cat must be used for a European, and not for a native. It is the opinion of many experienced military men that since the abolition of flogging in the native army, the Bengal sepoys began to shew discontent and a mutinous spirit.

A plain and simple Code of Laws and Regulations should be drawn up for the guidance of Police and other Magistrates employed in disposing of petty offences, which should be made universal all over India, leaving the weightier matters of the law to the superior Courts. Surely the pith and marrow can be extracted from the heaps and loads of Acts, Regulations, Constructions, Circular orders, &c., &c., &c., that have been collected during the past century, and which now grace the libraries of all our officials. There are many experienced men in the service, who can accomplish this task in a few weeks. The numberless formalities that have now to be gone through is enough to distract the best tempered and energetic of our Magistrates; half their valuable time is frittered away in these senseless and useless proceedings.

To give you some idea of the manner in which some of our Magistrates are stultified by the ponderous regulations and pitch and toss game that is now played in some of our courts, I will here relate one case out of many, that occurred in this island of Bombay,—a prisoner was convicted of stealing property of the value of about ten rupees, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour; immediately after this time expired, the same man was convicted of breach of trust of one rupee, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour; a few weeks after this time expired, the same man was convicted of stealing property of the value of three rupees, and sentenced to one months' imprisonment with hard labour! Can the force of absurdity be carried further? O, that the Press could obtain but a few hours' sweet communication with the criminal case books of some of our Magistrates—enough would then be revealed that would make the very angels weep at the fantastic tricks played by man on earth with heaven's most sacred trident, JUSTICE! But as I said before, remove the numerous obstacles that are now in the way of our Magistrates, and give them a plain code of laws, and justice will be administered in the strictest acceptation of the term; for our officials are mostly men of superior intellect, with every desire to do their duty creditably to the State.

PROBABLE RESULTS.

And now having laid before you the disease and the remedy, let us calculate the probable results if the measures proposed are carried out. The advantages and saving to the State are incalculable;—by that one stroke of policy in carrying the vagrant act into full force, the Government will secure to itself the blessings of millions of their subjects, whose superstitious fears alone prevent their trampling on the evil themselves; it is carried out in some of our non-regulation Provinces and with good effect; but the bad characters who are hunted out of these places easily find refuge elsewhere; it must be universal—it must be the law of the whole land. With this measure crime must necessarily decrease, as the people will then be able to keep their property secure, which, at present they cannot, for, although they may be robbed by their next door neighbour, he has his plea ready that so many street walkers have been in and out; the Police will also have fair play, and greater facilities for finding out criminals. The short and summary punishments will inspire fear into the hearts of all thieves, gamblers, swindlers and budmashes, who will thus be forced to turn their hands to honest employment; the labour market will teem with happy faces, industry will increase; the rich and poor can then leave their houses or sleep in safety; half the Police force in India may be dispensed with; the prisons will go a begging for tenants, and some of them may be converted into granaries for receiving the fruits of Industry; and the unkindest cut of all to many, the long string of officials, moonshees, and peons, that are now required for dispensing justice, may be reduced to half their number. Confidence and contentment being in some measure restored, a portion of the large European army may be sent home, and many of the taxes that have been recently imposed be abolished. To satisfy the doubts of any who may fancy the suggestions here offered to be a chimera of the brain, or an Utopian scheme, I will here briefly relate the manner in which I gained my experience. I was for five years in the service of a native Prince, and was entrusted with the judicial functions of his little State, extending over an area of about 12,000 square miles, I was invested with absolute power to punish crime in any way I pleased. Fresh from the desk of a Collector and Magistrate's Office, with a smattering of the Regulations &c. I thought this a capital opportunity for introducing the mild English laws into what I then considered a semi-barbarous country. I set to work with a will, digested some of the most familiar regulations and framed rules and bye-laws for the guidance of the village authorities. Ere six months had passed over my head I found my hands full. In a prison (a temporary shed) where formerly not two prisoners were to be seen together, I had already collected more than sixty of the most abandoned villains of the country, and all the threats and persuasions I could make use of failed to have any effect in making them disgorge all the stolen property or pay up the fines to which they were severally sentenced. Those who were robbed and plundered began to murmur, and hints had reached me that the Prince himself began to feel suspicious of my ability to perform the responsible duties I had so imprudently undertaken. Disgusted and disappointed, I was on the eve of resigning my appointment, when the idea occured to me to try a different plan. The punishments in a native State consists of all sorts of torture, but which are very seldom practised, as the thieves generally give up their ill-gotten gains and pay large fines, before the operation takes place, when they are at once set at liberty, and return to commit fresh depredations. This appeared too barbarous to me—and the mild English law was the opposite extreme; so I made up my mind to take up the middle course, and flinging the confounded regulations that had nearly proved my ruin to the winds, I got a cat-'o-nine-tails and a triangle, assembled the prisoners in my Cutcherry, informed them that as kindness had failed to do any good, they should all be flogged once a week, and as an earnest of my intentions, I sent ten of the worst characters to the market square. The effect was wonderful, immediately the order was given, the whole of them fell on their faces and begged for a week's respite, but I was inexorable—to my utter surprise and satisfaction within a month nearly all the stolen property was traced and recovered, fines paid, and fifty-two of these robbers gave respectable security for their future good behaviour. This latter circumstance appeared so suspicious to me that I was determined to probe the matter to the bottom. Taking three of the most notorious characters into my confidence, I paid them well, and pumped them dry of all the secret of their fraternity. To my consternation I discovered that almost all the professional thieves of a country were protected and encouraged by zemindars, house-holders, jewellers, priests, and other influential parties, and in many instances the native officials themselves. With the aid of these three men, who were kept in the back ground for fear of their being murdered by their former associates, I learned the haunts of nearly all the thieves and budmashes of the country. Suffice it to say that during the first year I flogged 135 thieves and mounted 4 old offenders on the donkey; the second year I only flogged 47, the third year 19, the fourth year 6, and for nearly eighteen months my cat lay rotting against the wall. Many of the bad characters had left the country for their country's good, and some of them settled down to cultivate the soil.

In the humble hope that the hints and suggestions offered in this paper may tend to the improvement of the present Jail discipline, the defective state of the laws, and the suppression of crime.—I remain, yours faithfully,

QUARTER CENTURY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "CHINA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
„ ½ „	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ ¾ „	0 14 0	
„ 1 „	1 0 0	0 8 0
„ 2 „	2 0 0	1 0 0

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for ADEN per Steamer "SEMIRAMIS," will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND	TO GALLE AND CHINA.
September ......12th, 27th.	September......14th, 29th
October ......12th, 27th.	October......14th, 29th
November ......12th, 27th.	November......14th, 29th
December ......12th, 27th.	December......14th, 29th

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1862.

Full Moon ......Monday 8d. 0h. 48.7m. P.M.
Last Quarter ......Tuesday 16d. 9h. 13.7m. A.M.
New Moon......Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. A.M.
First Quarter ......Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	6		5 47	6 10	9 13	9 44	Date 4th Sep. Time—8h. 39m. 38s.
Sun.	7	Enurchus, B.—12th Sunday after T.	5 47	6 9	10 10	10 36	
Mon.	8	Nativity of V. Mary.	5 47	6 8	10 58	11 18	
Tues.	9		5 48	6 7	11 36	11 55	
Wed.	10		5 48	6 6	— 13	— 32	
Thur.	11		5 48	6 5	— 50	1 06	
Fri.	12		5 48	6 4	1 23	1 40	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 6th.—Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.
Sunday 7th.—Queen Elizabeth born, 1533.—Samuel Johnson born, 1709.—Battle of Borodino, 1812.
Monday 8th.—William IV. crowned, 1831.—The Malakoff taken, 1855.
Tuesday 9th.—Afghans defeated at Jugdulluck, 1842.—Sebastopol evacuated, 1855.—The Native Army of Bengal reorganised, 1859.
Wednesday 10th.—First importation of Tea into England, 1391.—Battle of Coneghull, 1800.
Thursday 11th.—Battle of Delhi, 1803.
Friday 12th.—Pondicherry first governed by the French, 1746.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 5th Sept. 1862.

Mhailabhoy Mutnlawursad.
Reubin David.
Runchoredass Purshotum.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 20	KURRACHEE......	Aug 29
AGRA......	Aug 30	LAHORE	Aug 27
ALLAHABAD	Aug 17	LONDON	Aug 4
AUSTRALIA	July 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	Aug 9	MADRAS	Aug 29
BANGALORE	Aug 29	MALTA	Aug 8
COCHIN	Aug 23	MEERUT	Aug 22
CALCUTTA	Aug 29	OUDH	Aug 30
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON......	Aug 16	PENANG......	July 23
DELHI	Aug 29	RANGOON	Aug 23
FRANCE	Aug 5	SUEZ	Aug 13
HONGKONG	July 28	SINGAPORE	Aug 2

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THERE is, as we announced yesterday, an interruption in the telegraph line between Bellary and Dharwar. At some point between these places are probably congregated a great many telegrams, that have been arrested in their electric flight, as they were bearing important political and commercial news to Western India. We cannot help thinking that the arrest of these telegrams is the deed of some wicked hand. The place where they have been arrested is suspicious, just the other side of the cotton market of Dharwar. Another thing is suspicious—that the telegrams of the news that reached Galle by the mail were allowed to pass, and the interruption arrested only the telegrams that were conveying the latest news. There is something in all this that looks like design. We trust that an explanation of the cause of the interruption will be given to the public by the telegraph authorities. The telegrams which we published in an *Extra* yesterday, and which will be found in another column of our present issue, were received viâ Madras, Calcutta, and Agra. The distance round being very great, and the expense of telegraphing equally so, the shortest possible telegrams were sent, and only those, too, which were expected to return their passage money a thousand fold to the senders or receivers. While these telegrams contain intelligence interesting to individuals, those that have been arrested in their course would have been interesting to communities. We should suppose that, as the place where the interruption has occurred is known, the line would be very speedily repaired and the communication restored. We cannot understand why there should have been so long a delay as has already taken place. We trust we shall receive our political intelligence to-day. At all events, we shall have our Bombay mail to-morrow or Monday.

THE Report of the "Elphinstone Land and Press Company," which was published in our yesterday's issue, will be read with pleasure by all who take an interest in the commercial prosperity of Bombay. We congratulate the Company on the success of their important enterprise, and on their own consequent prosperity. The Elphinstone Bunder is the right thing in the right place. It is increasing, and cannot but increase, in popularity; and this, as the Report states, 'affords the strongest proof of the profitable nature of the undertaking and the best guarantee for its future success.' The shareholders must have been not a little pleased to learn that 'the income derived from ground rent has more than doubled as compared with last year, whilst the wharfage fees have increased 70 per cent.' The unproductiveness of the Presses, and the loss of the revenue that they must have yielded had they been in good working order, as well as of the wharfage fees, ground and warehouse rent on the produce which they would have attracted to the Bunder, are to be regretted; but the failure of this prolific source of income is only temporary. Indeed, under such direction as this Company enjoys, the failure of any possible legitimate source of income within their reach can only be temporary. The Company have done wisely in determining to dispose of Presses which are not likely to be efficient, and to replace them by others. Still more so, in determining not to relinquish the business of pressing, which they are in peculiarly favorable circumstances for carrying on. Should they give up this part of their business to other Companies who are making overtures for it, they would relinquish a branch of their business which must increase as the demand for pressing accommodation in Bombay cannot fail to do, more especially in the immediate vicinity of the new Railway station, the proximity of the Company's site to which gives them peculiar facilities for supplying. The Company, therefore, will doubtless find the measure which they have adopted, in securing at moderate terms the exclusive right of using a newly invented press, the mechanical merits of which have been most favorably reported on by Mr. Scott, their able engineer, to be a wise and successful one. We presume the ten or twelve presses for which they had sent an order to their London Agent, before obtaining this new invention, will be countermanded in favor of the latter. The means employed for securing the popularity of the Bunder as a landing place for merchandise, by keeping its warehouses in thorough repair, and its roads in perfect order, cannot fail to accomplish the object in view. The final arrangements made for securing to the Company the use of the Clare and Carnac Bunders must prove most advantageous. By this arrangement the original lessees of the two Bunders surrender their lease to Government, and the Company obtain a re-grant of it directly from Government on the same terms. The Company will now have it in their power to regulate the traffic at the three Bunders so as best to suit public convenience and to increase the facilities for carrying on the commerce of the city; which, of course, will always be found most profitable to themselves. The Company, it is well known, are reclaiming land for the station of the G. I. P. Railway. It will be remembered, moreover, that efforts were made to get the station located elsewhere. These were, we are happy to say, unsuccessful; and the reclamation is now progressing under the direct sanction of Government. The Report contains the following gratifying statement under this head:—"It seems only necessary further to state that in all points the most perfect harmony with Government exists. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere feels the warmest interest in all matters tending to increase the facilities for trade at the Port, and is desirous of giving every reasonable support to those taking proper steps for that object." Sir Bartle Frere gave to Kurrachee the start which its trade has received, and his name will always be connected with the commercial prosperity of that rising Port. He understands wherein the real prosperity of Bombay consists, that the prosperity of the merchants is the prosperity of the city; and he has no narrow-minded jealousy of the prosperity of the interlopers. Indeed, we do not suppose that His Excellency ever thinks of merchants and others unconnected with Government as "these strangers," but as those between whom and the Government relations exist as intimate and important as those which exist between Government and its own covenanted servants. His Excellency has been appointed to administer the Government of this Presidency at the most critical period of its history; and wise measures of a commercial character affecting the heart of the Presidency must have a most powerful influence upon the general prosperity of Western India. We are happy to think that by no one is this subject better understood than by Sir Bartle Frere. The Directors, on their part, we fully believe to be thoroughly alive to the importance of a rapid prosecution of works, which are of such urgent public necessity; and it is most gratifying to know that, instead of experiencing any jealousy on the part of Government, they will receive every encouragement. The Shareholders seem also quite united and of one mind with the Directors. This is necessary to the success of any joint-stock enterprise, but especially to that of works of such magnitude as those which this Company have undertaken. In a call recently made by the Directors of Rupees 1,000 on new shares, only three of the Indian Shareholders declined to pay up. The Company, however, can never experience any difficulty as regards the capital required for carrying out an enterprise of such a nature and under such management. "The enormous value of the land already reclaimed as compared with the expense of its formation," says the Report, "is apparent to all, while the cost of the extensive reclamation projected, including sea-walls, piers, &c. will not at the most liberal estimate exceed one-half of the average value of land in the neighborhood." An expression of opinion on a most important question is incidentally given in the concluding portion of the Report, in which the Directors allude "to the great public necessity which year by year more irresistibly thrusts itself on public notice, for increased accommodation for the rapidly expanding trade of Bombay, *particularly in view of the unprecedented extension of the cotton trade of Western India which cannot fail to result from the present crisis of affairs in America.*" We are of the same opinion as the Directors of this Company on this point. We see no prospect of a speedy termination of the civil conflict which is still spreading desolation over one of the fairest heritages on the face of the earth. Reconciliation between the contending parties seems a thing impossible. The people of the North will spend their last dollar in support of the Federal Government against what they rightly regard a rebellion, and a rebellion which if it ultimately prove successful must prove the ruin of the United States as a great nation. How can any philanthropist desire to see the United States of America cut up into a number of small republics like those of South America! All prosperity would be at an end, for the resources of each republic would be expended in maintaining a constant warfare with the rest. To our minds, this is the worst issue of the present contest, that can be contemplated. But whatever the issue, the southern States of America have lost their cotton trade for ever. England and the world will never again be contented to depend exclusively on America for their cotton supply. Nothing can prevent India from becoming one of the greatest sources of cotton supply, but her neglect of her own most obvious interests at the present juncture. The prosperity of this Company is bound up with the prosperity of India's cotton trade, and we see nothing to prevent the latter. The Company have declared a dividend for the year of two hundred and twenty-five rupees per share, free of Income tax; and have been able also to carry a sum of about Rs. 2,500 to the reserve fund. How different the management of this Company's affairs from that of the affairs of an unfortunate Company whose report was published simultaneously—the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, but the name of which does not deserve to be mentioned in the same day with that of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. Honesty is the best policy.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

WE hear that Major Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, has been appointed Commissioner of Jhansie, *vice* Major Pinckney, deceased.—*Oudh Gazette, Aug. 30.*

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THE COMET.

SIR,—If you think that in the absence of any very nice observations, even rough positions of the present Comet will be of some use, here are some at your service. They are accurate to within a degree or two of truth.

Date.	Time.	R. A.	Decli.
27th Aug.	7 P.M.	15h. 20m.	46°N.
28th ,,	8	15 30	41
29th ,,	10½	15 36	37
30th ,,	8	15 39	31
31st ,,	8	15 42	24
1st Sept.	8	15 47	18 N.

K. L. C.,
Nugger, 2nd Sept. 1862. English School.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *2nd Sept.*, 5-14 P.M.

THE steamer *Emeu* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, *2nd Sept.* 6-5 P.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Suez.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO AUGUST 16.

WE have received the following telegram viâ Calcutta, communication viâ Galle being still interrupted :—

LIVERPOOL, 16*th August.*

Cotton advanced three-eighth penny per pound. Animated Market—large sales.

WE have been favored with the following private telegram :—

LIVERPOOL, 16*th August.*

Broach (Cotton) per *Morning Light* sold a 13¼d. Market firm.

LOCAL.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *4th September* 1862.

CANNANORE.—Fair N. E.
COCHIN.—Cloudy Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Strong winds and very heavy rain Ther. 78.
MADRAS.—Fair S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Fair Ther. 86.

5th September 1862.

BROACH.—Scattered clouds S. W. light Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—Fair S. W. steady.
GOA.—Cloudy winds variable.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S. W.
SURAT.—Cloudy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 5TH SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Manoel Francis Pereira *alias* De Gomes, was charged under the New Penal Code, Sections 468, 470, and 471, with forgery in using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Cleveland, prosecuted.

Mr. Barton, defended the prisoner.

This case has been under investigation since the 15th of last month, and from the evidence adduced, it appears that the prisoner was in the habit of going monthly to the office of the Deputy Commissary General for the purpose of receiving a cheque for the pay of the establishment of the Garrison Surgeon. On the occasion in question, he received a cheque signed by Major Gray for Rs. 40, which he altered to Rs. 4,000 in figures, and in writing to "forty hundred." There were likewise other alterations made in the body of the cheque, but effected in so bungling a manner as to lead to detection. The charge was fully proved against the prisoner.

The prisoner reserved his defence.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Sessions of the Criminal Court.

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.—At the appointed hour, two o'clock, the Court was again crowded principally by Military officers. A considerable time was occupied by His Worship in reading over with Mr. Malone that gentleman's evidence.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, was in attendance on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, under instruction of Mr. Sangster, for the accused.

Mr. Scoble addressing His Worship said, that it would be a convenience to himself, and his learned friend, Mr. Dunbar, if His Worship would give his decision at once, as there was no doubt that he had made up his mind as to what he intended to do.

His Worship said, that, although he had gone over the whole of the depositions three times, he found that many corrections would have to be made in them. He did not however consider it necessary to give any reasons for the decision he had come to, the more especially as he had only heard the *exparte* case for the prosecution ; and on that *exparte* case he had determined upon sending it up for trial to the High Court.

Mr. Dunbar said, that he had to thank His Worship for the great pains and attention which he had bestowed on the case throughout the whole of the enquiry.

His Worship observed, that he had been suffering from indisposition, and had not been able to pay as much attention to the case as he could have desired, but he took that opportunity of thanking the learned gentlemen on both sides for the ready assistance they had rendered him.

All parties then left the Court.

The committal of Captain Smales will be formally made as soon as the necessary corrections have been made in the depositions.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING BEER.—Henry Davis, who was charged with embezzling a quantity of Beer on board the ship *Wings of the Wind*, was brought up on remand from the previous day.

Captain Wylie, was recalled, and said that Mr. Steere was ordered to get a witness, as to when he saw the prisoner go in the hold, but failed to do so.

His Worship said, that he had no moral doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, but as the evidence of Mr. Steere had not been corroborated, he would have to be discharged. Had there been sufficient evidence to have convicted him, he would have been sent to the House of Correction with hard labour for twelve weeks.

Dismissed.

SEA CASE.—George Simpson, William Corkbill [illegible] Charles Chuskey, seamen of the British ship *Shaftesbury*, were charged with continued disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the above ship.

Captain William Bennison stated, that the prisoners had all been brought on board his ship after coming out of prison, but they refused to do duty.

His Worship advised the prisoners to return to their duty.

The prisoners all refused to act upon His Worship's advice.

His Worship told them, that as they refused to go on board they would be sent to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for twelve weeks each ; and in addition to forfeit six days pay for each day's continued refusal of duty.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Minguel De Monte, a Portuguese, was charged with obtaining four bottles of Essence of the value of Rs. 6, the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co. by false pretences.

Crustna Sudoo, said,—I am employed in the Charitable Dispensary, Fort, near the Church. This day about 9 o'clock, the prisoner gave me this paper (produced) and told me to take it to Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s. office and to bring the medicines mentioned therein. I gave the note to Domingo Fernandez, and received four bottles from Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop and gave them the prisoner at the Dispensary. Mr. Fernandez came with me to the prisoner, then we all three went to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop, where the prisoner was ordered to be taken to the Police Office.

Domingo Fernandez, a Compounder at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, said,—I know the prisoner. The last witness brought the note to me this morning, and I gave him four bottles. I went with him to the prisoner and asked him if he sent the note. He said, "yes" and that he was employed at the Imperial Hotel. On enquiring of the proprietor of that Hotel he said that he had not sent for the things. He said so in the presence of the prisoner. The prisoner was then given in charge. I do not know prisoner's handwriting.

Mr. Warburton Parfit, Accountant at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s stated, that the four bottles of Essence shewn to him was the property of the firm.

The prisoner here said that he sent the man for the things and told him to bring the price and not the medicine. He had brought them purposely.

Dr. Dallas subsequently appeared on behalf of the prisoner, he contended that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. It had not been shown that he had been asked to pay ; he had been in the Imperial Hotel and had made no attempt at concealment. There had been no evidence of intent to defraud.

His Worship did not consider the evidence against the prisoner warranted his further detention, he was, therefore, discharged. *Discharged accordingly.*

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

39. Shah Maljee Sewjee, and others *vs.* Thucker Goculdass Tejpall.
41. Sewnarrayen Jairaz and another *vs.* Luckmichund Ramanund Bhattia.
42. Dulsookroy Ramlall trading &c. *vs.* Mooltaney Jairaz Khooshall.
44. Mancooverbai, widow *vs.* Nanabhoy Damodher and another.

INDIAN.

POONA.

WE understand that No. 18 Battery Royal Artillery, which is now stationed at Belgaum, and commanded by Captain Barton, is under orders to Poona. They will be located at Wanourie.—*Observer, September* 4.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD FOR THE SAKE OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A boy of the Malee caste about eight years of age was murdered on the afternoon of Tuesday last in Gunnesh peit, by another boy of the same caste, for the sake of the ornaments he had on his person, of the value of about twenty-six rupees. Both the boys resided in Kusba peit, and the deceased was persuaded by the murderer to accompany him as far as Gunnesh peit on the promise of having a kite given to him. Here the poor child was deprived of his life but the murderer was soon pursued and captured by the Police. He is now in safe custody pending his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased at the Civil Hospital, and a verdict that the unfortunate victim had been murdered, was recorded by the inquisition.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

BIBLE-WOMEN FOR CALCUTTA JAIL AND HOSPITAL.—Two Bible-women have been employed for the last 18 months in visiting the Calcutta Jail. They visit daily from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and see each prisoner who is willing to come to them, singly ;—read and pray, with each, and supply him with a Bible for his private use.

The effect of the simple Scriptural instruction which they impart, has been most strikingly beneficial, even upon the most hardened and obdurate offenders ; and has been acknowledged by the Governor of the Jail When a prisoner is sulky and rebellious, the Bible-woman is generally appealed to, that her gentle remonstrances may bring him to a better state of mind.

The admirable conduct of the last batch of prisoners, who were sent to Ootacamund has been testified to by the Governor and Chaplain of the Jail at Madras, who say they "never saw any prisoners like them."

The Bible-women also visit the House of Correction, and one of them goes to the General Hospital daily from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and finds many who most gladly welcome her visits, as neither the Chaplain, nor City Missionaries, have time to read and pray separately, with all who wish it.

She meets there with many foreigners, Sweeds, Danes, Dutch, Spanniards, and others, who not only willingly receive Bibles, but eagerly apply for them. This hospital alone affords ample work for two Bible-women.

This humble work of reading and explaining the Gospel to each person separately, seems to have a more direct and personal effect on the very ignorant than any amount of preaching. They soon learn to look upon the Bible-woman as a friend, and speak freely to her ; and each man being alone, his pride is not aroused, and she has the opportunity of instructing him day after day, and of suiting her teaching to the peculiar objections and difficulties of each.

Poor Rudd was visited up to the last by one of the Bible-woman, who had good hope that he died trusting to our Lord Jesus alone.

They are often asked to write to the friends of the dying both in the jail and Hospital.

Each Bible-woman is superintended by a lady who reads her daily journal, and whom she consults in any difficulty.

Each receives a 100 Rs. a month for all expences ; and, it may be confidently asserted that very few charitable plans are carried on at so small an expenditure, as nothing is spent on extras, as reports &c , &c.

At present, the monthly subscriptions only amount to 92 Rs. per mensem ; and as all the European prisoners from Upper India are sent to Calcutta, every European is concerned in, and must be interested in this agency for the benefit of his own countrymen, "men of like nature, and like passions" with ourselves. bearing the name of Christians, and though often sunk in ignorance and sin, yet as open to good influences, and as willing to receive the "glad tidings of salvation" as those who have been kept from breaking their country's laws.

Subscriptions or Donations in aid will be thankfully received either by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie, 3, Middleton Row, Calcutta, or by Lady Edwardes, Kussowlee.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Sir Herbert and Lady Edwardes (Donation) 100.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 27.

MADRAS.

THE EAST INDIAN MEETING.

PURSUANT to notice, a meeting of the East Indian Community was held last evening in Patcheappah's Hall, for the purpose of adopting a Petition to Parliament on the subject of the exclusion of East Indians from Her Majesty's Medical Service.

The meeting was very respectably and largely attended, the Hall being nearly full ; several European Gentlemen were present evincing much interest in the proceedings of the evening.

Col. Impett, the Sheriff, having opened the Meeting in due form, Mr. J G. Coleman was called to the Chair on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Edwards seconded by Mr. A. Clarke.

The Chairman observed that the object for which the Meeting had been called having been already announced by the Sheriff, it was not necessary for him to make any prefatory observations. He would content himself with remarking that no spirit of disaffection or factious opposition to the ruling Powers had led to the calling of the Meeting. The East Indians were simply desirous of submitting a respectful representation of their grievances to the highest authorities, in a loyal and constitutional manner, with a view to the removal of such grievances, and a concession to them of the rights to which they consider themselves entitled as British subjects. Without further observation he would call upon Mr. Lambert to read the following Memorial which it was proposed to transmit to Parliament.

MEMORIAL.

1. That your Petitioners are a race of Her Majesty's Subjects, known as "East Indians,"—descendants of British born European subjects—which has been increasing in number during upwards of a century, and at present forms a considerable body, that their habits, their language, their education, their feelings, their modes of thought, and their religion, are essentially, and in all respects European and, that they are equally impressed with sentiments of Loyalty to Her Majesty, and, as proud and as jealous of the honor of the British Flag, as any Native of Great Britain or Ireland.

2. That during the late Rebellion, the East Indians of Bengal were remarkable for their loyalty, joined Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps in support of order, shared in every danger, and aided the British arms to suppress the insurrection, and re-establish peace. Elsewhere, and more especially in Madras, East Indians, embodied as Volunteers, were prepared to act side by side with their European brethren, whenever, or wherever their services might be required ; and up to this day, in this Presidency continue enrolled as a Volunteer Corps recognized as a portion of the local army.

3. The East Indians have hitherto been employed in every department in the State, and are engaged in all the various avocations of life, and in the same proportion as other classes of men throughout the globe, distinguish themselves according to the opportunities open to them. Many East Indians hold, and have held commissions in the Army, and numbers were enlisted as Europeans in the European Corps of the late East India Company. As Soldiers they have not been found wanting in courage or powers of endurance ; as Sailors they brave the dangers of the Sea, and the vicissitudes of every climate ; and as Citizens, it will be admitted by all who know them, that their conduct as a body, is industrious, honest, moral, harmless, and inoffensive, and if distinguished by any particular trait, is distinguished pre-eminently by attachment to the British Nation, Loyalty to their Sovereign, and cheerful submission to the Laws, and to Her Majesty's Representatives in India.

4. Being Children and descendants of European British Subjects, your Petitioners submit that they are entitled, by the sacred ties of blood and religion, to the consideration of the British Government and the British Nation, and when Her Majesty was pleased to assume the Government of the country, your Petitioners naturally concluded that the privileges guaranteed in the Royal proclamation addressed to Her Majesty's Indian Subjects, would be respected by Her Majesty's Ministers, and it is therefore with disappointment, pain, and sorrow, that your Petitioners learn that Her Majesty's Ministers in England, have resolved to deprive them of a privilege which they had enjoyed previous to the Proclamation, and which is enjoyed by all other subjects of Her Majesty, by virtue of the constitution of the Realm. Your Petitioners, therefore, feel constrained to lay this their Petition before your Honorable House in the hope of being relieved of the grievance of which they conceive they have a just right to complain.

5. Section 87 of the 3rd, 4th William, 4th Cap. 85, declared Natives of India to be capable of holding any Office under the late East India Company ; and Section 37 of the 16th and 17th Victoria, Cap. 95, provided for the admission of natural born subjects of Her Majesty to the examination for appointments as Assistant Surgeons in the said Company's Forces. The former Enactment was so far complied with by the local Governments, as to obtain for your Petitioners admission to certain subordinate Offices, their exclusion from which formed one of the subjects of the Petition submitted by the East Indians of Bengal to your Honorable House, in the year 1830. And the latter having up to the year 1860, been complied with, strictly in accordance with its intention and its tenor, several East Indians succeeded in obtaining Commissions as Assistant Surgeons on passing the examinations prescribed by the Authorities in England.

6. In the Proclamation assuming the Government of India, Her Majesty was pleased to declare it to be Her Will, that "So far as it may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to Offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge" ; and your Petitioners understand the Royal Proclamation to mean, that Her Majesty not only ratified privileges open to the Natives of India in their own country previous to the assumption of the Government, but also confirmed privileges, which, as Subjects of Her Majesty your Petitioners always possessed, by expressly throwing open Her Majesty's General Public Service to Her Native subjects in India, and placing them in the same position as Her subjects in other parts of Her Dominions.

7. Relying on the sacred character of this declaration of the Will and pleasure of Her Majesty, eleven East Indians, a Hindoo, and a Parsee, previous to the year 1860, proceeded to England, finished their Medical Studies, and having obtained Diplomas of qualification applied to be admitted to the competitive examination appointed to be held for Assistant Surgeons in the year 1861, but were informed that they could not be allowed to compete, because the Secretary at War, in consultation with the Secretary of State for India had decided that Natives of India, of Native parentage, or of mixed blood, are unsuited for general Service in the British Army.

8. Three of the Candidates who persisted in claiming the right to be examined underwent the examination provided for enlistment, and were pronounced, on the 16th February 1861, by Doctors Fitzgerald and White, physically fit for service. This certificate of the Examiners, your Petitioners presume, would have been sufficient to obtain for the Candidates admission to the ranks of the British Army, as Drummers or Private Soldiers ; but the event proved, that it was insufficient to obtain for men of education and scientific attainments, physically qualified, the privilege of competing for a commission in Her Majesty's Medical Service, for it is shown by the correspondence on the subject transmitted by the war Office to your Honorable House on the 24th June 1861, that a month previous to any Medical Examination, the Secretary at war had resolved to exclude Natives of India from the General Military Service of Her Majesty, and after the certificate of fitness (of the 16th February 1861) had been obtained, a Medical Board was appointed for the purpose of re-examining the Candidates, and although the Members admitted that they "could not discover any marked bodily defect," they reported that it was their "deliberate opinion founded on experience that the Native and mixed races of India and other tropical countries will never be able to sustain for any length of time the climate of our Northern regions." The Secretary at War thus supported by the opinion of the Medical Board, adhered to his previously formed resolution to exclude Natives of India from Her Majesty's Medical Service, and has thereby declared that one part of Her Majesty's Gracious intentions shall not be carried into effect.

9. Where the effects of this resolution will stop, it is impossible to foresee ; they may extend to the ranks of the army ; to the present Subordinate Medical Department ; to Civil Officers of various classes ; and ultimately so as to exclude Natives of India, from any Office worthy the acceptance of subjects of any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions. Your Petitioners therefore, views this resolution with real and serious alarm, and earnestly entreat the intervention of your Honorable House, to secure to your Petitioners the privileges in respect to the Public Service, enjoyed by other subjects of Her Majesty, in other parts of the British Dominions.

10. Your Petitioners submit, that East Indians are not less physically qualified for Service in Northern, than Europeans in tropical climates. On the contrary, the results of experience are in favor of East Indians, who, in general, improve in health and vigour by residence in a cold climate, while the constitution of a European rapidly deteriorates by residence in a hot one. The conclusion of the Secretary at War, by a party of reasoning, may be held sufficient to exclude every European from the British Army, for a Medical Board might conscientiously report it as their deliberate opinion, "that the races of Europe and other Northern climates, will never be able to sustain, for any length of time, the exhaustive heat of the tropics." A conclusion founded on such reasoning, might justly be looked upon as an insult to the understanding of the British Nation, nevertheless it is upon such reasoning that your Petitioners have been declared unfit to enter Her Majesty's Military Service. Your Petitioners further submit that it is not a fact, that the British Army is in general employed in climates unsuited to the East Indian constitution. India and its dependencies, China, Aden, the Ionian Isles, Malta, Gibraltar, Australia, Africa, and the West Indies, are all places suited to Natives of tropical climates In England, Ireland and Scotland, East Indians improve in health and vigor and the difference between the temperature of these countries and that of Canada, is scarcely so great as to justify a pretext to debar from the privilege of serving Her Majesty, a whole race of Her Majesty's subjects. Neither is it a fact that East Indians have been found unfit to endure the trials of a winter campaign in a cold climate. East Indians were engaged in the Crimean War, and Assistant Surgeon Bogg and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hanson of the Madras Army, obtained their promotion from the subordinate ranks for services performed in the Crimea. In conjunction with European Troops, East Indians have endured the rigors of winter in Affghanistan and Northern China, and the Annals of the British Army do not show that they suffered more than their European brethren.

Previous to the year 1832, East Indians though equally eligible, as Subjects of Her Majesty, with any other of Her Majesty's Subjects, for any employment for which they were qualified, in Her Majesty's Public Service, out of India, labored in the country of their birth, under the following Disabilities :

I. They were restricted in purchasing land (Sec. XIX. Reg. XXVI. 1802, Madras Code.)

II. They were restricted in farming land (Sec. XLI Reg. I—Sec. LXII, Reg. II, 1802, Madras Code.)

III. They were excluded from Uncovenanted Judgships ; namely, the office of District Moonsiff—(Sec. VI, 1816)—of Sudr Ameen (Reg. VIII, 1816, Sec. VII, Reg. I, Sec. V, Reg. VII, 1827) and of Principal Sudr Ameen (Reg. VII, 1827.)

IV. They were debarred the privilege of practising as Pleaders before the Courts. (Sec. III. Reg. XIV. 1816.)

V. The spirit of the above Regulations was applied so as to exclude them from every other office of respectability.

VI. They could not obtain Commissions in the Company's Army except by denying their origin.

12. In 1832, attention having been awakened by the aforesaid Petition of the East Indians of Bengal to the grevious injustice of these Disabilities, the Madras Government passed a Regulation (IV. 1832)—the East Indian Emancipation Act—throwing open the aforesaid offices to the attainment of East Indians, and allowing them to purchase and farm lands on the same terms as other Natives of the country. The Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William 4th Cap. 85 having confirmed and extended the privileges conferred upon them by the Regulation, East Indians have gradually succeeded by fair and open competition to the higher posts held out to the attainment of persons not in the Covenanted Service and are prepared to qualify and compete for any office open to their attainment, and their capability of maintaining the competition, has been exemplified by the Medical Subordinates composed almost wholly of East Indians, instructed in the Medical College of Madras, many of whom have successfully completed for and obtained Commissions.

13. Your Petitioners in endeavouring to improve their condition, have had almost insurmountable difficulties to contend against. The indignation of the British Nation and the justice of their Sovereign relieved them of the abovementioned Legislative Disabilities under which they had labored ; and their own patient endurance, perseverance and good conduct, have to a certain extent overcome social prejudices ; but they have now another difficulty to contend against, a difficulty which they could not have anticipated, and one which they never imagined could have emanated from those liberal minded Ministers of Her Majesty who framed the Royal Proclamation. A difficulty which has not only replaced them comparatively in the position they had occupied previous to the year 1832, but has also placed them under a ban as a prescribed race unworthy to serve Her Majesty, or shed their blood for their Sovereign in a Military career ; thereby depriving them of the privilege which they had enjoyed previous to the Royal Proclamation, and previous to the 3 and 4 William the 4th Cap. 85 in common with Her Majesty's Subjects, throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, other than India, of serving the State, in any Department of Her Majesty's Public Service for which they were qualified.

14. Impressed with the belief that Her Majesty's sole desire is to administer equal laws in every part of Her Dominions, and to diffuse the greatest possible amount of contentment and satisfaction among all Her Subjects of whatever race, creed, or colour, your Petitioners most humbly and respectfully approach your Honorable House with this their Petition, praying to be relieved of the grievance imposed upon them in violation of Her Majesty's Will and Pleasure, as expressed in the Royal Proclamation assuming the Government of India.

For which as in duty bound your Petitioners shall ever pray.

The Memorial was adopted, and several resolutions carried with a view to its early transmission to England. —*Times, Aug.* 29.

OUDH.

THE Commander-in-chief has at length sanctioned the carrying out the scheme of the Soldiers' Club at Lucknow. The original site of the building, however, is to be changed for some other, not yet pitched upon. Nothing can be done till after the rains.—*Gazette, Aug.* 30.

SIND.

From the DEPUTY MAGISTRATE,
Shikarpore and Sukkur.
To the COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE,
Shikarpore.

Dated 6th August 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the result of the enquiry instituted regarding the accident which resulted in the death of Sub-Asst. Surgeon Horne, and of his brother-in-law Jonas Wright, at Sukkur on the morning of Thursday the 31st ultimo.

It would appear that at about 5 A.M., or from that to 6 A.M., as it is not agreed as to the exact time, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, Sub-Asst. Surgeon Horne in company with his brother Mr. E. Horne, his brother-in-law Jonas Wright, and a Mr. C. Desmier, embarked on board a small native boat of one hundred maunds burden, the boat being chuppered in at the top though open at the sides. They were accompanied by three shikarrees, and the crew of the boat consisted of four mohanas and one woman, though three men of the crew were effective, the fourth having injured his arm. Sub-Asst. Surgeon Horne was lying in the bottom of the boat, and his brother-in-law were sitting near him, Mr. C. Desmier being outside the chupper on the raised part of the boat in the bows ; and they continued in this position up to the time of the accident. The boat started from the Bunder, opposite the Travellers' Bungalow, or about one hundred yards below the Post Office going down stream and keeping a little away from the bank so as to round the corner near Mr. Howe's bungalow, and no one saw the steamer till opposite the peepul tree just by that bungalow. It is difficult to say how far the steamer was from the boat, or what time elapsed from the first seeing the steamer up to the collision, as accounts differ somewhat. Probably there was a distance of one hundred yards between them and the steamer. The *Frere* was coming up with her engines working full power to take her through the Pass. The stream on that day was running with unusual force. The crew of the boat seem to have attempted to take her across the rapid current sweeping past the corner of the bank opposite Mr. Howe's bungalow so as to get into the comparatively still water below. This current proved too much for the crew who had only a steering oar with which to propel and guide the boat and swept them helplessly down upon the steamer, at the rate of seven miles an hour, as stated by Mr. Howe, who saw the whole occurrence from the verandah of his bungalow and who is well acquainted with the force of the current there. The boat struck the steamer stern-on under the sponson of the port paddle-wheel and immediately broke in pieces and went under. Mr. C. Desmier, who was standing in the bows of the boat, managed to spring so as to get hold of the paddle-box and so got on to the steamer. The rest all went down but with the exception of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Horne and Jonas Wright, were all saved, some being picked up by the steamer's boat, and some swimming ashore themselves. Captain Marsh and those on board the steamer *Frere* seem to have first seen the boat just before she was helplessly sweeping down upon them ; and directly it was perceived that she was beyond the control of her crew, Captain Marsh at once gave the order to stop the engines according to the testimony of the Chief Officer on board, the Chief and second Engineers, and two passengers, Mr. Mullaly and Mr. Moore and all agree that this order was at once carried out. The Chief Officer also declares that he saw the Captain who was standing near him, give the usual signal with his hand to the men at the helm to put the helm hard aport and the four men at the helm support this, and further state that this order was carried out by them when the boat was some forty or fifty yards from them. The *Frere* does not seem to have immediately answered her helm, but this is accounted for by Mr. Howe, by the fact of the forepart of the vessel being in an eddy, and the after part in the current, and her engines at the same time being stopped. Mr. Howe's evidence being that of a professional man, and one who has had great experience and is thoroughly acquainted with the river and the steamers, and at the same time is that of an unbiassed person, is entitled to great consideration in questions of this kind. He also states that, had the engines been reversed, even that could not have prevented the collision which took place as so large a body as the steamer could not have been got in motion in time, and had the engines been reversed without getting clear of the boat, it would only still more have endangered the lives of the people in the boat. Had the engines not been stopped, he goes on to say, the accident must still have occurred, as the boat was swept down with such rapidity. The Chief Officer, the two Engineers, the two passengers on board, and Mr. Howe looking on from the bank, are all of opinion that Captain Marsh did all that could be done under the circumstances to prevent the accident and that when the accident had occurred, he did all in his power to remedy it as far as possible. The crew of the native boat, and indeed all on board, maintain that the paddle wheels of the steamer *Frere* were revolving at the moment of collision, but as, by their own showing, they were in a great state of alarm and confusion, and had not the presence of mind even to fend off their boat from the steamer, it is very doubtful whether they were sufficiently cool to mark very accurately the revolutions of the paddle-wheels. Mr. E. Horne, brother of the deceased, positively affirms that they were revolving at the time the boat went down, and in proof of this states that he received two distinct blows on the head from them, though the chupper above him broke the force of the blows. He further adds that he was carried under water for a full mile before coming to surface. This does not impress one with the idea of a person who had a very clear or accurate notion of the events as they occurred. It is only natural to suppose that if a person survived two blows on the head from the paddles of a steamer in motion, and revolving rapidly, as they in the boat describe, and also, after that, were carried a mile under water before even coming to the surface, that his ideas of what had just preceded these events, must be to say the least, rather dim and indistinct, and his account of them must, I think, be received with some degree of caution. Having then the testimony of Mr. Mullaly, and Mr. Moore, perfectly unbiassed witnesses, and also that of the Chief Officer and the two Engineers on board, in support of Captain Marsh's statement that he stopped the engine as soon as he perceived the danger of the native boat, and again the evidence of Mr. Howe, who saw the accident from the bank, and who states that the engines were stopped before the accident occurred, and, in addition to this, the testimony of the Chief Officer and the four men at the helm, as to the Captain having given the order for the helm to be put hard aport, the only precautionary measure under the circumstances ; and all these persons above mentioned having stated that Captain Marsh, in their opinion did everything in his power to avoid this accident, and to render assistance when the accident had occurred. I am of opinion the evidence of those in the boat, who were in such a state of alarm and confusion, as not even to hear the cries to clear from the steamer, which Mr. Howe heard when inside his bungalow, and their account of the accident, is not entitled to so much weight as that of the perfectly unbiassed witnesses and professional men, who would naturally be more composed and better able to judge of the events as they really happened, and who have given a very different account of the accident.

After carefully weighing all that has been adduced on either side, I feel convinced, and therefore record my finding, that Captain Marsh and those on board the steamer *Frere* are free from all blame in the matter of the accident which resulted in the melancholy death of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Horne and Jonas Wright, and that the accident was caused by circumstances over which they had no control.—I have the honor &c.,

W. FOXTON, B. A.,
Deputy Magistrate, Shikarpore and Sukkur.

The following is a copy of the certificate of First Hospital Assistant Sheik Wullee, as to the nature of the injuries found on the body of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Horne :—

"I do hereby certify that, upon examination of the body of the late Sub-Assistant Surg. Mr. J. H. Horne, in the medical charge of Sukkur, I found the neck had been broken, and that the head had received an injury as if from a blow with some blunt instrument, or piece of timber, causing a ragged cut above the temple, about one inch in length and a quarter of an inch in breadth, and one-eighth in depth, discoloured, bruised all round. These wounds, in my opinion, were sufficient of themselves to cause instantaneous insensibility, and subsequent death. The body was very much decomposed."

SHEIK WULLEE.

Sukkur, 2nd August 1862.—*Sindian, August* 29.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—The cotton difficulty of Lancashire is ripening to such fearful results, especially to the working classes, I am sure it is time that much greater efforts should be made than we see put forth to grapple with the calamity which is staring us so hideously in the face.

The statistics of the magnitude and importance of the cotton trade have been already given and repeated to satiety, and we must now have something more practical than mere vaunty talk. For years past (when the mills were working six days per week) we have received over 4½ days' cotton per week from the United States, one day's cotton per week from the East Indies, and only half a day's cotton per week from the West Indies, Egypt, Africa, and all other sources. The American supply seems to be practically suspended without any chance of adequate revival, so that now we have to provide for three-fourths of our whole supply of cotton. In other words, we are only certain of 1½ days' work per week for our mills, and that at famine prices, which may reduce mill employment to one day a week or even less.

I have seen with some satisfaction that there are increased arrivals from India and one or two other places, but on calculating what effect they have on the general supply, I find they only amount to about a quarter of a day's work per week for the mills. Now, if India, the next in importance after America, was to double her shipments (and doubling a supply is surely a great feat), we should then only be furnished with two-and-a-half days' work per week, and if India were even to treble her shipments we should only then be furnished with three-and-a-half days' work for our mills, so that the increase of odds and ends which we see so much paraded is only a soporific to soothe us to repose.

The real truth is that Lancashire men have for year been merely "dawdling" with the cotton question and they must now either see their property eaten up by a starving (though industrious) population, or they will have to invest that same amount of money themselves in obtaining cotton from India, Africa, Brazil, Peru, China, and other tropical cheap labour countries.

I know something of the companies which have been formed for obtaining cotton. Half of them are doing nothing, and the other half next to nothing. In July, 1850, I endeavoured to form a cotton company, as the Manchester newspapers of July and August 1850, will testify. I was the first man in the field, there was then no law of limited liability. I always doubted the stability of the American supply, and though I saw a cotton dearth looming in the future. The trade, however, was dead to my appeal, with the honourable exception of Mr. Thomas Clegg and a few others. In consequence of this apathy I gave it up in disgust in 1851, after bearing the whole expenses myself.

There needs at least one to two millions of money devoting immediately in obtaining cotton, and the dividends, with cotton much cheaper than at present, would be fabulously great. This can be easily demonstrated. For instance, from the parliamentary Blue-book on Cotton in India (which book I will lend on application) it appears that the East India government bought cotton from the natives. They cleaned it from the seed, packed it, and paid the carriage from the place of growth to the ship-hold, costing 2.91d. per lb. ; the sea freight and all other costs and charges to land it in Liverpool was 0.95d. per lb., thus costing altogether to land and ready for a Lancashire scutcher only 3.86d. per lb. This was native cotton, and sold to Liverpool firms, averaging 5.73d. per lb., clearing 1.87d. per lb., or 48 per cent. profit, whilst New Orleans cotton was only worth about the same value in the market at the same time. Another lot made a profit of 64 per cent. I spun some of this Indian cotton myself, and it worked well through the machinery, and made good cloth. I saw the gentleman who had the management in India of these successful trials, in Liverpool the other day, and he assured me that any quantity of similar or better cotton can be bought ready grown, year by year, in vastly increasing quantities, if there are always skilful buyers on the spot who will treat the natives fairly.

Mr. Leone Levi, in his recent "History of Commerce," says that ancient Rome lost her commerce for want of enterprise in conducting her foreign trade. She feared to trust her goods out of her sight. In this matter of cotton we seem to be falling into the same error, and I believe it holds good that the richer any nation becomes the more fearful she is in conducting her foreign operations, and then it escapes to a less wealthy but more enterprising people.

There appears to be a lurking idea that rich capitalists, members of parliament, and leading politicians, are to do wonders in getting cotton for us. Now, that expectation will never be realised, because extreme riches are always allied with extreme commercial timidity. Neither inventions, for discoveries, nor real enterprise of any kind are ever commenced, nor ever will be spiritedly conducted by very rich men. Happily Lancashire is not wholly dependent on that class, nor must its staple industry be suffered to languish through reliance on large capitalists only.

It will afford me gratification to see thoroughly earnest men embark in this business. It needs no extraordinary amount of individual capital, though a large amount may be required in the aggregate. There is no necessity for patronage, nor talking power, as there has been already too much eloquence and too little money invested in cotton procuring ; and, unhappily, what is the result ?

We have a strange lull in politics, and a commercial torpor which may change into such a hurricane of disaster as we little dream of. There is no remedy for our troubles but buckling to the difficulty and obtaining cotton for ourselves, and without any longer praying to Jupiter or cabinet ministers, or the millionares, we must commence immediate operations.

I do not recommend a company to grow cotton, as in that case they would incur all the liabilities of farmers' risks ; but simply to announce that in given localities money is always ready with which to purchase cotton if it is of good quality and carefully picked from the tree.

As to roads and the modes of conveying cotton in India and elsewhere, my idea is that good roads will never be made in any country in anticipation or in expectation of traffic ; good roads are rather a consequence of trade, at least they reciprocally improve each other and improve together, as they have done in Lancashire within the memory of living men.

I am sure it is a mistake to advocate for India expensive locomotive railways. Why cannot our coalpit tramroads and waggon-ways be imitated in India and the tropics ? I passed over such a waggon-way near Worsley a short time ago, where one horse was drawing eight loaded coal lurries at a very respectable speed. I have ascertained the cost of carriages with the price of rails and fixings, and I find it is only a fraction of the locomotive system.

Were it not for these waggon-ways in Lancashire and Newcastle our coals would be at least double their present prices, and I would almost venture to assert that the Duke of Bridgewater's trustees and Messrs. A. Knowles and Sons have as many miles of underground and overground railways as are possessed by any one of the railway companies in the kingdom, which they work at much less cost per ton per mile than the massive locomotive system.

• Another first rate mode of conveyance in India is the canal and irrigation system that is now being developed, but will certainly be abandoned unless cotton is procured to pass over it. If the East India government should think proper to construct highways, railways, canals, and harbours, they ought to stipulate that Lancashire men shall also invest certain other amounts in the same locality for the purchasing of cotton. If we wait until the roads are exactly to our humour we shall wait until our population is starved to death.

I have contended for above a dozen years that India could supply us with cotton cheaper than America, even had there been no secession ; that is, if the same amount of energy, enterprise, and money were embarked by Englishmen in India. We should very soon be able to ship cotton to New Orleans cheaper and as good as can be obtained there by slave labour. My ground for this is, the price of labour in India being 1d. to 4d. per day, against 3s. to 4s. per day for slave labour in the Confederate States.

I shall rejoice to render any assistance in my power in combination with practical, energetic, middle-class men, in forming and working a new Cotton Importing Company, on a safe, economical, and profitable basis, the preliminary prospectus and particulars of which I will convey on application, and I must request that any gentlemen who may communicate with me should have made up their minds not only that something ought to be done, but that something shall be done.

I am told that London and Liverpool capitalists of enterprising views are waiting to see some well-devised plans brought forward in Manchester, when they will subscribe for a large amount of stock ; and men who never like to be shareholders, can with very great propriety lend or advance money to cotton companies for defined periods at 4 to 5 per cent., rather than let it rust in the banks at 1 to 3 per cent.

The only solution of the cotton difficulty is to cease platform oratory and to copy in India and elsewhere some of our Manchester manufacturers, who put out warp and weft in the Lancashire country villages, paying for the labour of weaving as it comes in. Some such system must be established in suitable foreign countries ere we can have cotton.

Those who embark in such an enterprise will ultimately have to congratulate themselves on their discernment and philanthropy. They will be the means of providing employment for their neighbours here. They will give the final blow to slavery and open up a wide field for profitable investment, even if cotton should drop down to its average price.

The other day I received a small sample of cotton from a tropical country, which my correspondent says is ready cleaned at the place of growth at 4½d. per lb. ; assuming the land carriage, freight, and expenses to be 1¾d. per lb., the whole cost would be 6d. per lb. laid down at Liverpool. I have had it valued in Manchester and in Liverpool, the average valuation is over 13d. per lb., and would be now higher again by 3d per lb. This young gentleman seeks co-operation with suitable parties on fair terms in England.

If you allow me space for another communication I will give further particulars of the general question—of the economical waggon-ways, details of the most effective and cheap cotton gins, presses, and implements.

Soliciting the views and co-operation of really practical correspondents,—I am, &c.,

CHRISTOPHER CROSS.

51, Corporation-street, Manchester, July 24.—*Daily News, Aug.* 1.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—Men of the last generation, who lived through the gigantic wars of the First Napoleon, can remember the tremendous vicissitudes of those wars, in which nations were struck down as by a thunderbolt, and, when apparently prostrated, were as suddenly galvanised into a new and more energetic existence, and the disasters of Austerlitz and Jena were retrieved at Leipzic and Waterloo. England, in her desperate struggle for her national existence, passed through many periods of disaster, of gloom, and of despair even to some men.

The retreat of Sir John Moore's army from Spain, and the landing of its shattered and war-worn battalions at Portsmouth in the winter of 1808-9, was a heavy disaster. Did England quail under it ? I was an eye-witness of the landing of the debris of that army, bearing evidence of the sufferings sustained in the disastrous retreat from the heart of Spain, and in its final but glorious battle at Corunna.

Again, let those of us who were living contemporaries of the great Walcheren expedition call to mind its lamentable failure in effecting any of the objects for which it was organised—the thousands of brave men who perished ingloriously in the pestilent marshes of the island of Walcheren. I saw the fleet a thousand sail of vessels, at anchor in the Downs ; that vast and powerful naval and military force, costing millions of money, and thousands of the lives of brave men, captured the little fishing town of Flushing, and then ingloriously returned with the wreck of the army that escaped death by disease—the Walcheren fever.

It is true the enemy did not inflict the disaster ; nevertheless it was a grievous blow to the nation. Did England then despair, or abate one jot or tittle of her spirit and determination to pursue the war to a triumphant issue ?

Are the reported late disasters to the Federal army on the Chickahominy more appalling to twenty millions of free men of British stock in America than were the disasters above recited to their blood relations of the last generation on this side of the Atlantic ?

No ! as at Sumter and Bul Run, the short-lived triump of their traitorous foe will only incite the people of the North to more strenuous exertion, and a more indomitable perseverance in their unflinching determination to preserve the national unity, for this is the great principle for which they are contending, and will contend, to the last endurance and extremity, the principle so ably and so strongly enunciated by Macaulay in 1845 in the British Parliament, when the threatened "Secession of Ireland endangered the unity of the British Empire. A quotation from the speech delivered on that occasion has been already and so ably and appropriately cited in the admirable leader of the *Daily News* of Monday, July 14 inst., namely :—"The repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we never will consent to it ; never—though the country should be surrounded by dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American colonies, and France, and Spain, and Holland were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights ; never—though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover Castle ; never—till all has been staked and lost ; never—till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of the great English people for their place among the nations."

The battle must and will now be fought to its final issue, and those who encourage the Confederates to protract the war will prove to be their worst enemies, for the longer they resist the greater will be the calamities they will bring on themselves.

The North has still in reserve a tremendous power which it hesitates to employ, except in the last extremity of danger and defiance. Let the self-styled friends of the South ponder well on the significant "signs of the times." Mr. Lincoln's use of these words is full of significance.

Above all let England stand aloof from the quarrel she has nothing to gain by intervention, but might lose much ; Canada and British Columbia are her "sureties" for keeping the peace.

England carried on her great wars with paper money. Bank of England notes were made a legal tender, whilst gold was at a premium of 30 per cent., and the silver currency depreciated at the rate of 9d. on 4s. 3d—Spanish dollars worth the latter price being simply re-stamped at the Mint, and then issued at the value of 5s. Those living men who remember those times can look with confidence to the result of the present efforts and sacrifices of the North in its life and death struggle for national existence.

After all those vicissitudes of war, and the millions of treasure England then expended, where, and what is she to-day ? Did she weigh the value of her existence as a great nation against the cost of maintaining it, and pitifully succumb to her enemies ?

As Britons felt and acted in those tremendous wars and sacrifices, so will their kith and kin in the Northern Free States of America to-day, and never succumb to a worse tyrant than the great Napoleon could have proved—namely, an arrogant, impudent, slave-holding oligarchy, which defies and insults the civilization of the age, and virtually burns the very food which would save millions of industrious people in Europe from starvation. Yet, forsooth, Englishmen are called on to sympathise with such a people, "struggling for liberty and independence" ! The men of Lancashire, by their patient endurance, seem to understand the truth, in spite of the sophistry which is endeavouring to turn history "end for end," as Mr. Thurlow Weed so pithily expresses it. They know who fired the first shot, and who burns the cotton which would be bread to them. They also know that England has gone heart and soul against slavery ; and they know how to estimate a nation that intends to render slavery perpetual, and extend its accursed influence into lands now free.

Men of Lancashire, be patient still. The advocates of intervention to give you cotton would only increase your sufferings. If their advice were to be followed twenty millions of deadly enemies would be raised up against your country.

Let old men remember the dangers and struggles of Old England in her gigantic wars, and let young men read the history, and ponder on those events and sacrifices, and thank God that their glorious Fatherland now holds her rank amongst the first powers of the world as a crowning reward for all she suffered and endured in the last generation and pays for in the present one. So thinks,

AN OLD CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

London, July 24.—*Daily News, Aug.* 1.

INDIAN PRESS.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS.

(From the Hurkaru, Aug. 23.)

INDIAN Tramways have, it may be said, made a commencement, and barring obstructions by the home government, we see no reason why a tramroad may not be in actual operation by this time next year.

The lines at present projected are from Caragola Ghat to Purneah, and from Hajeepore to Mozufferpore, concessions for which have been made by the Bengal Government, subject of course to the sanction of the obstructive of Westminster.

In the case of the first line of road, the earthwork is already completed and ready to receive the metalling for which it was originally extended. It is proposed to hand over the road as it stands to the Company, who have little else to do than lay down the rails and have the necessary quantity of bricks for ballast.

It is in contemplation between the Government and the Company, that the latter should be paid for all undertakings of this nature a certain sum per mile, which might be supposed to be the equivalent of keeping in repair, an ordinary road. This rate will of course vary according to the different parts of the country, and according to the difficulties or facilities of obtaining the materials for ballasting the line.

No time will be lost in pushing forward these projected lines, and Mr. Ford, the Engineer of the Company, proceeds home in the steamer of this morning to conclude all the necessary arrangements.

We cannot but look upon this commencement of a system of Tramways, as a new era in the prosperity of the country. The internal resources of India would long ago have developed themselves had roads been available to bring their abundance to a market. Railroads are calculated to confer an immense and material benefit upon the Natives of this country, but the cheaper and less costly Tramways will play hardly a secondary part to the Great Trunk Lines of Rail. The cost between £2,000 per mile in place of £15,000 must make an important feature in the paying capabilities of the Company ; and we can hardly doubt that when well chosen, with reference to the main lines, and due care taken as to the cost of construction, the prospects of Tramways for India must be viewed in the most favorable light.

THE WHITE CHILD AT KOTREE.

(From the Our Paper, Kurrachee, Aug. 29.)

THE interest which the discovery of a little girl, seemingly of European parentage, in the possession of a boatman's family at Kotree, has become so very general, that a few words tending to establish as nearly beyond doubt as possible, the hypothesis of her white lineage, will not be deemed quite amiss.—The marks which distinguish the races of mankind one from the other are chiefly the colour of the skin, the nature of the hair, and the formation of the skull and pelvis. The relation between climate and colour is so fully established that we find the pure white races inhabiting the northern latitudes, the black occupying the southern and the olive or brown the intermidiate countries. The colour of the skin is imparted by what in anatomy are known as pigment cells, whose office appears to be the withdrawing from the blood and the elaborating in their own cavities, colouring matters of various shades, and may be popularly understood when we add that tan or freckles, so often perceptible in a white person are the result of this elaboration on a limited scale, from exposure to the sun. This exposure therefore, influences the secretion of these colouring matters more or less, according to the period of its duration, the degree of temperature which exists, and especially where there is a pre-disposition in the subject to turn dark, as in the Portuguese, who are naturally of a swarthy complexion, and whose descendants in India are nearly of the same colour as people of Asiatic origin. The Saxon of Celtic races and their descendants, possessing a fairer and more transparent skin, resist this influence better than the Portuguese, and hence do they for generations present no striking change from the effects of sun or climate. There can be only one exception to this rule—if we may so call it,—and it is in the case of *Albinos*, that is, dead-white individuals who are the offspring of black or dark-skinned, and sometimes of fair complexioned European parents. Subjects of this description have often been met with among negroes, and Indians also. The writer of this article recollects one, apparently a man about fifty years of age, and not a sufferer from "*white* leprosy," so called, who resides in the vicinity of Jhelum in the Punjab. This man's hair was as white as snow, and his eyes *red*—a peculiarity which generally reigns in all Albinos, and which is distinguishable even in animals of a pure white colour such as the ferret, the hare which turns white in North America during the winter season, and those little curiosities known as white mice which are rather common than otherwise. The eye-brows of the man we allude to were white, and so were his eye-lashes. His face, had it not been exposed to the sun, would have doubtless worn a dead white aspect ; but from exposure it had become much reddened. This man belonged to what some scientific writers denominate the *Leucous* variety of coloured individuals, in whom there is a total absence of pigment cells, and the choroid, or second coat of the eye, is red, and the hair white or a half yellow cream colour, soft in texture and like flax to the touch. Individuals thus characterised suffer from great susceptibility of the eyes to the light. Subjects are met with occasionally who are born of white parents ; we recollect seeing a man and his sister, in England, going about as objects of curiosity and barely able to bear the light of day. From this description of Albinos, it is to be easily inferred that the young girl at Kotree cannot be the *Albino* daughter of the native dark-skinned people who claim her as their child. Her eyes are blue, her appearance is devoid of all singularity, and she looks in every respect like a European child. As she is not an *Albino*, we contend that had she the least drop of Asiatic blood in her veins, and a consequent pre-disposition to turn dark, exposure to the fierce sun of the Punjab would have soon wrought a great change in her complexion. In the fairest of Asiatic people, the Cashmerees and Cabulees, many of whom have blue eyes, there is swarthiness of appearance which is not even allied to the swarthiness of the Spaniard or Italian. It has more or less of a sickly hue in which there is seldom, if ever, a tinge of *pinkiness*, if we may so call it, to freshen it into something lively and pleasing to the eye. It would be preposterous to maintain that the child is the subject of white leprosy. Were that the case, her eyes would not be blue nor her hair flaxen. The child's fair hair is another feature, which, if carefully scrutinised, will go far towards establishing her true origin. If flaxen—not flaxen to the *touch*, but in *colour*—it is a pretty sure indication of the existence of pure white blood in her veins. We have met with natives having brown hair, and others red ; and once had an opportunity of feeling both descriptions, when we found them much coarser than the hair of Europeans of a light complexion. There is very little silkiness in the hair of the Asiatic, for there never is where the pigment cells whose operation seems to thicken the skin, are active in their secretions. We thus find in Europeans also that black hair is coarser than the brown, and the brown, hair coarser than the fair. Microscopic observations we think, would assist materially in solving the question of the child's parentage. The next point to consider is the appearance of the cranium and pelves, but as Indians and Europeans are classed under the head of the Caucasian race, owing to the very great similarity existing between their skeletons, no very distinctive mark can probably be traced in this respect. As mentioned by a correspondent, whose letter to the *Delhi Gazette* we copied in our last issue, natives generally have a greater prominence of the head in the occipital region than Europeans. Phrenologists would attribute this difference to a lesser degree of intellectuality, produced by the non-exercise of the mental faculties, whose seat they place about the forehead, while the coarser "organs" are consigned to the back of the head. The forehead, we think, oftener than otherwise, will be found narrower in natives, especially of the lower classes than in Europeans ; if not narrower, it is lower. The eye, on the contrary, is larger, either round or almond-shaped in the Asiatic, and consequently the orbit in which that organ lies, is greater, and imparts to the eyebrow a more arched appearance. Very little can be predicated on the formation of the cheek-bones, or the arrangement of the teeth. In the Caucasian race these are pretty much alike. The front teeth, if anything, are shorter perhaps in the native than in the European, stronger, and more ivory-like than pearly,—a circumstance which leads us to infer that the enamel is thicker in the Asiatics than European of light complexion. Of the pelvic formation we can say nothing ; it is difficult to ascertain it definitely in the living subject ; none but the closest medical inspection can lead to any safe conclusion in the present case.—We cannot dismiss our subject without expressing the hope that during the child's detection in Kotree, she is an object of close observation, and that no opportunity is lost to test by every possible means that aptitude for the acquisition of European habits which children in her position so readily evince, although they may have been taken from their homes in the earliest stage of infancy. The reply which the Ferozepore authorities may make will undoubtedly go far to establish the alleged mother's claim to the little girl or the contrary ; but we must say that as boatmen are almost nomadic in the habits, never long in one place, and their families seldom, if ever, leave the boats, which when unladen, are usually brought ashore at unfrequented place as it is possible that her existence may be unknown to the authorities of Ferozepore, who will have to depend upon native evidence in the matter—a species of testimony which, it is needless to add must always be received with very great caution. We conclude therefore by impressing upon the authorities the necessity of taking the child away, unless most direct and incontrovertible proof that she is the offspring of the people with whom she is, is obtained.

STATE OF THE RYOTS.

(From the Poona Observer, Sept. 2.)

NOT long ago we directed the attention of our readers to the state of Hindoo cultivators, or Koonbies and shewed how the "Sahookar" imposes upon them and deprives them of their mite. We were contradicted in this statement by the *Times of India*. This contradiction was nothing better than a random shot. Our contemporary was good enough to read to us a long lecture on our ignorance of current events, and to tell us that we were fifteen years behind our time. If so, we confess we are very sorry. But we may say we are of little faith, and we should like to have all that proved before we believe. We would that our contemporary point out where we have mistaken, and in what respects we have exaggerated the miseries of the unfortunate Ryot. We are busy collecting more information on the subject, but in the meantime we beg of the *Times of India* to read the following testimonies as given by two native journalists. The *Hindoo Prakash* a Marathi paper says :—

"Hitherto it has been the custom to leave farming to the poor, ill-fed and ill-clothed Koonbies, who have neither the means nor the necessary knowledge for the improvement of lands. The cultivation of land at present is not remunerative employment, and consequently no one but the poor undertake to engage in it. What is the result ? They get only "Lungoties" and Kumblies for their dress, and some coarse food for their meal. The lands remain as they have been. There is no improvement in the tools of husbandry nor is there any visible increase of produce."

The Nuddea correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, writes thus :—

"How is it possible, for the ryot when he loses so much year by year in his holdings, to continue in such a losing concern for generations, and whence comes the money to pay his zemindar ? Wait reader, and you will hear more about the thraldom of the poor Chasa ; how he is wallowing in the deep mire of despondence and misery. I have given you to understand that the ryot has to pay 8 rupees 6 annas, and 8 pies for cultivating his beegah and the yield by the two crops is only seven rupees. Now be it known, that out of this 8 rupees, excepting the rent and sundry other charges, such as the purchase of a pair of bullocks, a plough or a harrow, the rest of the expenditure consists in unpaid self-labour, and interest or capital paid to the mahajun in grain ; so the actual cash payment being 2 or 3 rupees, the ryot considers the residue of his produce as his gain. Poor man ! This self-satisfaction binds him to a certain degree of interest in the soil cultivated by his fore-fathers and which he looks upon as his heir-loom, his heritage and his 'heaven on earth," for this is the country where the adage (Sanskrit) runs from mouth to mouth : 'More exalted are one's mother and the place where he is born than heaven itself." '

The Koonbee debtor and the Sahookar creditor are thus described—

"The great bard of Avon and the comparatively little bard of Tweed pourtrayed in bright colours the money-lender of Europe in the middle ages, but who can paint right truthfully a picture of this Bengal Jew, the mahajun of Nuddia ? Oh, for the powers of a "child of nature !" But to our theme ;—the ryot has to repay his mahajun double in paddy or for other seeds he receives in advance, and this he does from August to September in the former case, and pays back the October harvests in January and February ; but the mahajun is lenient to his 'assamee,' where the latter is only charged 'deri' or 1½ more in quantity for what he takes for food. For instance, if the ryot receives one maund in this case, he has to pay one and half maund in return ! For money-payments, the mahajun generally charges his constituent half an anna on the rupee as interest. These two accounts are carried on between the mahajun and ryot for generations and generations. The accounts are never squared ; and the ryot once caught in the meshes of the mahajun, could never escape from the same. Every fresh year adds something more and more to the burden, till at last, in a very few years, the ryot becomes the helot to his mahajun : grows the corn to fill his master's barn, receiving eleemosynary grants of food to keep his body and soul together. So you see, the advance system was not a new idea or a discovered moral engine of the planters, but a borrowed one after all. Then, again the accounts kept by these mahajuns may defy the brains of a Cantab, a first wrangler of the faculty. Why the thick mazes of compound interests laid in a mahajun's ledger puzzled even the hair of the great Sir William and Sir James Herschel, during the last year's Income Tax assessments ;—but the letter is growing lengthy, so I must pull up here till another opportunity."

CRIMINAL LAXITY.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, August 27.)

THE other day we noticed, with approbation, Mr. Cust's attempt to bring to the notice of Government the criminal laxity which permits the detention of men "under trial" for days and weeks together. We also remarked that such mischievous forgetfulness to do justice seldom occurs in the Punjab, and that then, detection is invariably visited with severe censure. We now give below an extract from the *Dacca News*, noting at the same time that the district, where the rules of criminal procedure have been so shamefully disregarded, is neither better nor worse administered than any other part of Bengal :—

"Is there any difference between imprisoning a man for a year, on a conviction, and keeping him a prisoner for the same length of time without even bringing him to trial ? We see none. But then perhaps we are antiquated in our notions of justice, and altogether too impracticable for this racing age. It may be ; but if we are, the law happens to be so too, for it ordains that a man must be tried and convicted before he can be punished. Not far from Dacca is a place called Furreedpore, where the Sessions Judge of Dacca is supposed to go at stated times during the year, to hear Sessions cases. There are at the present moment some thirty prisoners in the Furreedpore Jail who have been awaiting a trial for the last eight months, and are waiting still. They have not been legally condemned to imprisonment, but it seems they are condemned all the same ; and there in Jail, they have been lingering, suffering all the indignity and privations of a convict life and that for eight months, without having ever been tried. They are not guilty. We say this, not because we know anything of their cases, but because, in the eye of the law, every man is innocent, until he is proved guilty. Since December last, no Judge has been to Furreedpore. Mr. Abercrombie, who was there then, was in the ensuing month of February appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Dacca ; Mr. Dodgson left about the same time for Mymensing ; Mr. Dalrymple came to Dacca as Judge, and never moved out of the place. No one has been to Furreedpore ; and for the last eight months, perhaps innocent men have been suffering an unjust imprisonment. Whose fault is it ? We cannot blame Mr. Abercrombie, who has but just returned to his duties as Judge, but we should like to know who is to blame ? Or is any body to blame at all."

We have been reminded that we must not plume ourselves too much on the rapidity with which justice is administered in the Punjab, so long as there are men who have been confined in the Central Jail for many years, without any charge having yet been exhibited against them. The cases are exceptional it is true, and perhaps warranted by "expediency" but nevertheless such things ought not to be.

We would take this opportunity of urging upon the authorities the propriety of shewing mercy to some of the very aged prisoners, by releasing them from the Central Goal if they desire to return to their villages, and if their friends are prepared to maintain them. The men of whom we speak are, we believe, life-prisoners, and have been confined for a long series of years. They are mostly relics of antiquity, bowed down with age and decrepitude, and we see no reason why their few remaining days should not be solaced by the blessings of "home." We are not ignorant of the argument urged against our proposal. It is contended by some, that although the aged convicts are physically incapable of adding to their former crimes by active means, they are quite equal to direct and instruct younger men, how to succeed in criminal pursuits. We hold a directly opposite opinion, feeling assured that the story the ancient convict will relate to the youth around him, of the years of misery he had endured in prison will produce feelings of horror in their minds which will go far towards restraining them from following an example which had led to such a fate. Hence we draw a different, and we think more correct conclusion, regarding the effect which will result to society by the liberation of the aged prisoners in our jails.

ENGLISH PRESS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COTTON FAMINE.

(From the Times, August 1.)

MR. COBDEN is attached by such strong ties of gratitude to the Cotton manufacturers of Lancashire that we must make every allowance for the zeal with which he advocates every proposition which he conceives to be for their interest. If he is angry and almost abusive to a Minister who, in the discharge of his duty, notes with salutary reprobation the unquestionable fact that even in this moment of famine Cotton has been sold in Lancashire for exportation to foreign countries, we can only read in his violent language the extent of his devotion to his patrons ; and when he tells us that it is not the duty of Cotton spinners to supply themselves with Cotton, we must consider him as performing what he may well consider a duty in putting forward the most extreme pretensions of the class who have made him the public man he is. We find no fault with

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Cobden while his Parliamentary conduct can be explained by zeal for the interests, or supposed interests, of his patrons. It is useful both to class and community that every section should have a representative, through whom their case, as they understand it, may be put forth in its strongest form. Such zealous advocates, however, often overstep the limits of their instructions, and claim for their principals what those principals would blush to claim for themselves. We are anxious to appeal from Mr. Cobden, in his zeal and in his anger, in his exuberant gratitude, and in his almost feminine rage at a hard blow given in fair Parliamentary fight, to the wealthy and important class in whose name he undertakes to speak. We wish to ask them if it be true that, in this tremendous crisis of their own fate and of that of the hundreds of thousands upon whose industry they have grown rich, they do really propose to repudiate all obligations to a direct interference with the supply of Cotton. We are anxious to know whether they do claim it to be their privilege to sit still, with their mills all closed and their work-people all idle, until chance, or the fortune of war, or the whim of distant populations, or the exertion of strangers, who have none other than philanthropic interest in the matter shall have opened new, or shall have reopened the old sources of supply, and shall have brought the accustomed multitude of bales to the place where they sit in idle and listless expectancy. We will not believe this evil of our great manufacturers even upon the word of Mr. Cobden. He has, it is true, said that "it is no more the duty of the Cotton spinners to supply themselves with Cotton than it is the duty of flour-millers to grow their own wheat, or of shipowners to grow their own timber." Under existing circumstances, a proposition more false in commerce, and more heartless in morals, could not have been uttered; and we repeat that we will not believe it has its source in Lancashire or Cheshire, or that it represents anything more than the too abounding zeal of a grateful and enthusiastic advocate.

Let us admit for a moment that a manufacturer has no positive obligation to look beyond the market at his own door, or to attend to the sources whence his raw material comes. But, even if this be so, is this a moment to mark out the exact lines, and to measure by inches the area of our positive obligations? Measured by such a harsh and rigid rule, what would be our obligations in this matter? Nowhere in *Adam Smith* or in *Ricardo* will Mr. Cobden find it laid down as a national obligation to sustain the workmen of any particular industry, to keep them together so that their masters may know where to find them, and to maintain them with such careful consideration of the physical necessities for their particular work that they may be found available to their masters when the expediency of their re-employment shall again arise. Nowhere will he find it laid down as an obligation of society to protect the moral susceptibilities of a particular class of artisans, and to veil over the harsh fact of pauperism with the light disguise of public loans, which we all know will be, sooner or later, a public alms. These things, nevertheless, are all being done, and,—notwithstanding that the Government has rightly thought it an imperative duty to oppose and to protest,—these things are, as we believe, most willingly and most cheerfully done. But should we do any of these things if we stood still within the limits of our strict obligations, and talked, as Mr. Cobden makes the cotton spinners talk, of it not being our duty to do this or to do that?

But, commercially, as well as morally, Mr. Cobden's position is false. Throughout all commerce, the consumer of any article does look to the sources from which that particular article is derived; and, if he fail to do this with vigilance and intelligence, he certainly fails as a commercial man. We will take even the two instances cited by Mr. Cobden himself. He asks, "Is it the duty of flour-millers to grow their own wheat?" We answer, it is a notorious fact that flour-millers do find it necessary, not, indeed, to grow their own wheat, but to make advances to the farmers who do grow it, and to attach their customers to them by some ties of pecuniary dependence. Again, Mr. Cobden asks, "Is it the duty of shipowners to grow their own timber?" And we answer, that undoubtedly whenever difficulty has been anticipated of obtaining a supply of the character of timber required, shipbuilders do store and season their own timber; and even Mr. Cobden cannot be ignorant that several of our Royal forests have been, for hundreds of years, used almost exclusively for the production of timber for the purposes of our navy. But, although it may not be quite useless to show that Mr. Cobden is refuted by his own illustrations, yet, in point of fact, no one has ever asked the Manchester Cotton spinners to grow wheat, or to grow timber, or to grow Cotton. All they have ever been asked is to stimulate the growth of Cotton by sending out agents to spots where it may be had, which agents shall buy up what they find for sale, and make contracts a little way ahead for further supplies. This is nothing more than other consumers of raw materials are in the habit of doing all over the world. It was well pointed out by Mr. Saunders, the late Cotton Commissioner in India, whose letter appeared in our last Wednesday's paper, that without some motion on the part of the Manchester buyer no increased production can be fairly expected in India. All that has ever been asked of the Cotton spinners is so well put in a few lines of that letter that, although we hope our readers have not forgotten them, we will reproduce them. Mr. Saunders said:—"Last May—that is, two months ago—I was in the Cotton districts, and as the period for sowing Cotton was approaching, I asked some of the growers if they intended to increase the cultivation of cotton, as the price had risen so high in England. They replied, 'Sahib, we hear of high prices, but there are no buyers or contractors here. When the Sahibs want indigo, or sugar, or oilseeds, they come among us and build kothees (factories), make advances and contracts; but in the case of Cotton, which is said to be so much wanted, there is not a single Sahib buyer or contractor. No there is something wrong. We won't grow more than we want for ourselves or our native merchants.' The manufacturer steadily declines to send out his agent; the Indian Landowner as steadily declines to increase his Cotton cultivation. The latter is no sufferer, for he continues to grow his indigo, sugar, cereals, &c., and will grow Cotton when a local demand arises for it, and is quite indifferent whether that demand comes in one year, or in ten years, or at all. But what is the position of the former? A ruined trade and a starving population around him."

We are bold to say that, whether we contemplate the manufacturers of Manchester as masters having the common feelings of humanity towards their workpeople, or as commercial men possessing an intelligent appreciation of the springs of commercial prosperity, it is equally their duty and their interest to undertake this labour of buying and contracting for Cotton on the spot where it grows. This policy of waiting with folded arms until something shall happen to make things right again is not the policy by which the industrial greatness of this country was built up. The Cotton Lords have been for many years a plutocracy. All things have been made smooth for them, and everything has gone down before them. The one thing they have given us in return is employment in comfort and high wages, to many thousands of English families. They must not, however, now at this supreme crisis, pretend to cast off all responsibility with respect to the multitude of families they have called into being, or claim to abrogate their only virtue. There may, or there may not be, on the other side of the Atlantic those 3,000,000 bales of Cotton which Mr. Cobden believes to be there. Those bales may, or may not, come to England within the next two years, but it is perfectly certain that the ordinary annual permanent supply of Cotton from America must be disturbed for many years, if not destroyed for ever. Whatever may be the issue of the American Civil War, the only fact that seems capable of confident prediction is that it must shake the institution of Slavery to its base. Upon the institution of Slavery hang the prices and the productiveness of the Cotton harvests of the South. If Mr. Cobden's supposed supply of American Cotton now in store could in its necessarily deteriorated state be all cast upon our shores to-morrow, the crisis under which we are now suffering would only be postponed, and must most certainly recur. Unless, instead of extending through all our opening markets in the East, the amount of our manufactures, we are for the future greatly to contract it, the time will never again come when Indian Cotton will be a drug in our markets, or when the difference between its value and that of American Cotton will be what it has been in former years. It is evident from Mr. Saunders's account that the opportunity of inducing the ryots of India to sow Cotton has for this year been lost, owing, perhaps, in no small degree, to Mr. Cobden's counsels. If however these men at Manchester have any enterprise in them, if these mill-owners are not prepared to see their workmen dispersed through other classes of industry, and their own workshop go down into unpitied ruin, they will not let another season thus pass away. On the contrary, they will repudiate the pernicious pretensions put forward on their behalf by Mr. Cobden; they will go earnestly to work to gather from the inexhaustible fields of India the raw material they require, and they will bring it home here to revive the din of their rusting machinery and to restore work and contentment to their wasting townsfolk.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

(*From the Times, Aug. 1.*)

Last night a practical conclusion was arrived at with respect to the treatment of that very numerous class of persons who, without any fault of their own, have been suddenly plunged into extreme distress by the Civil War in America. The case presented many circumstances of novelty and of difficulty. Without any commercial disturbance, without any crisis produced by overtrading, without any failure of the beneficent powers of nature which have hitherto supplied us so abundantly with the materials of our best manufacture, our operatives suddenly found themselves reduced to unmerited want by the folly and the rage of man. We cannot look upon this state of things as permanent and recommend the accustomed remedy of emigration. We have great and very reasonable confidence that this cloud will pass away and leave the heavens bright as before. But in the meanwhile we are threatened with a calamity the magnitude and severity of which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate. The loss of Cotton means nothing less than the loss of the wages of a whole community, and the stoppage of those numberless occupations which depend upon wages for support. How shall we tide over the period of misery and privation which must intervene before the rest of the world fills up the void in the production of Cotton which the folly and wickedness of mankind have occasioned? The Poor Law of this country seems scarcely adapted for extraordinary emergencies. The parish lives on the income of the year. It is assumed to be a unit sufficiently large to keep thes average of expenditure tolerably even, and to possess sufficient resources in its Rates to render any anticipation of them unnecessary. Neither of these things seems to hold good in the present emergency. There is much danger that particular spots of the country in which the Cotton manufacture has hitherto flourished should be, as it were, marked out for destruction, while the parishes immediately adjacent are in the undiminished enjoyment of the fruits of successful industry. There is also danger that those who are now in the class of rate-payers should be borne down and overwhelmed by a year of peculiar misfortune, and that, being called on for much heavier contributions at the time when the sources of their revenue are cut off, that class which looks for subsistence to the great fund obtained by the weekly earnings of the people should sink into the very class of paupers which they are called upon to relieve.

The Government had, therefore, its choice between two methods of relief,—a Rate in Aid and the power of borrowing on the security of the Rates. Each had its advantages and each its disadvantages. A Rate in Aid was in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Elizabeth. It was founded on principles of natural justice. If the duty of maintaining the poor fell too heavily on the parish, it was only reasonable and right that, as there is no connexion between the division into parishes and any principle of national justice, that division, when found insufficient, should be enlarged to the Union, and, if necessary, to the County. The business of taking care of the poor is really a national concern, and though, for the sake of preserving economy in management, it is delegated to Unions and to parishes, that does not alter its original nature. It is mere pedantry to stick to territorial divisions, when it is obvious that by doing so one part of the country will be overwhelmed by the discharge of a national duty from which the rest of the country is exempted. A Rate in Aid has also the great advantage that it discharges within the year the obligations of the year, and that nothing is left in the shape of an encumbrance to interfere with the tide of returning prosperity. But a Rate in Aid has this drawback:—The maintenance of the poor of the parish forms a charge on the property of the parish, and, though it may be just to shift that charge to the shoulders of neighbouring proprietors, it can only be thus shifted when evidence is given of the necessity of such relief. A Rate in Aid, therefore, can only be applied to cases of extreme and urgent distress, and pre-supposes a non-interference till that point has been reached. The other remedy—a Loan on the security of the Rates—has in it this advantage, that it does not depend on any funds except those ordinarily set apart for the relief of the poor. As it is only a new application to that purpose of property already dedicated to it, it does not require to be guarded by very stringent conditions. We may allow people to borrow money on the security of their own property without requiring such evidence of misery and pressure as we should require before we levied a contribution from the resources of others not primarily liable. A Rate in Aid has therefore in it somewhat of the nature of prevention as well as of cure. It prevents the aggravation of the evil which arises from calling on persons for extra contributions just at the very moment when their ordinary contributions fail them. On the other hand, borrowing is an easy and, in so far as it is easy, a ruinous process. It tends to sap the foundations of salutary economy, and by the facility with which funds are called into existence to blind their contributors to the risk of a lavish expenditure. Between these two expedients the Government had to elect, and no one who fairly and candidly considers the case will, we think, be surprised that their election fell upon a Rate in Aid. The original proposition was to make the Rate depend on the excess of the present Rate over that of the previous year. But the House very reasonably protested against any relative standard of absolute deficiency, and the Government, yielding to their opinion, adopted as the condition precedent to the demand of a Rate in Aid the rise of the existing parochial rates to five shillings in the pound.

It then became evident that the representatives of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture—dreading the pauperizing effects which must be produced by the rise of a Rate at present very moderate in amount to so high a figure as five shillings in the pound,—rather than obtain the assistance of the neighbouring Unions, or, in the last resort, of the County, towards supporting their poor in this extreme case, wished to have a power of borrowing on the security of their own Rates, which would in their opinion, prevent the extreme case from ever occurring. It would have saved infinite mystification if this view, in favour of which there is much to be urged, had been fairly put forward at once. Instead of this, however, it was thought more prudent to argue the question on very high grounds—to assure us that Lancashire scorned the very idea of a Rate in Aid, and only desired the opportunity to make every parish maintain its own poor. Wrought upon, or, as we may now venture to say, misled by this specious argument, the House of Commons demanded that Lancashire should have this opportunity of giving proof of the disinterested patriotism which she professed, and that an alternative should be offered, between a Rate in Aid and the power of bearing their own burden by borrowing on the Rates. This, as appeared by the question of General Lindsay and the answer of Lord Palmerston, was the result of the debate of Wednesday last, by which the House of Commons decided that, instead of a Rate in Aid, the Union should have the option of a power to borrow. The Government took the House of Commons at its word, and, as no serious objection had been made to the amount of 5 shillings as the starting point of a Rate in Aid, it simply proposed the same sum as the starting point for borrowing powers. Then it became evident how much of rhetoric and how little of reality was involved in the profession that Lancashire only desired borrowing powers to tide her over her existing distress, and would accept no assistance provided she had an alternative towards paying for the support of her own poor. The very persons who have been most prominent in using this language were not ashamed to contend that, if Lancashire had the choice between borrowing and a Rate in Aid, she would infallibly choose to throw the burden on others instead of herself. Consistency was abandoned, and that now became evident which might as well have been stated at first,—that Lancashire was, after all, not much better nor much worse than her neighbours, that she was willing to pay for her poor if needs must be, but that she was entirely free from the Quixotic ambition imputed to her of paying everything herself when others were ready to come forward and assist her in bearing the burden. The same House of Commons which on Wednesday was so anxious to give an exact alternative,—a perfectly free choice between a Rate in Aid and a power of borrowing,—set itself yesterday to demolish its own work, and succeeded in inducing Government to withdraw the alternative which it had demanded, by fixing the amount of pressure at which a borrowing power should come into operation at a rate of three shillings in the pound, and the amount of pressure at which the Rate in Aid should come into operation at five shillings in the pound.

Great Assemblies can afford to be inconsistent, and Government was probably fortunate in getting rid, on any terms, of the principle of an exact alternative, which it was unwillingly forced to adopt, but we cannot regard the result as satisfactory. Either principle might probably have worked well enough alone, but together they seem dangerous. It is not wise to give to parishes whose Rates have already reached three shillings in the pound the premium of a Rate in Aid to work those Rates up to five shillings in the pound. The best that can be said of the expedient is that the duration of the Bill is to be short, and that there is some reason to hope that before it expires the great calamity to which it owes its origin will have been greatly mitigated.

LITERATURE.

The following is an outline of the lecture delivered by Lieutenant Chapple, of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, at the United Service Institution last Friday evening:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I claim the honor of addressing you this evening on the Poetry and Literature of Ancient Rome, that city whose broken arches and prostrate columns the dust of centuries has consecrated; for whose brow civilization had wrought a jewelled crown, and barbarism has plotted a wreath of thorns; upon whose palaces destiny had written a sentence as terrible as that which carried gloom to the feast of Belshazzar. Antiquity cannot gather from the grave of Empires, such records of greatness as may be traced upon these crumbling walls. Not that city which stood by the Euphrates, nor those holy ruins by the Kedron, nor that city whose merchants were numbered beyond the stars of Heaven, nor those cities which lie where the waves of the desert have made a sepulchre of sand, could tell such a story of vanished greatness as that old Queen of empire's mourning by the Tiber. Over her ruins the waves of time have broken, but they could not wash away the sacred memories which still cling around her grey old stones. These memories may be tinged with sorrow, stained with guilt, stamped with the print of battle, and red with blood; but around them all the light of departed greatness lingers, shedding over all the fragrance of sanctity, consecrating all, of sorrow and of joy with the chrism of sacred awe, as the sunbeam leaves a radiance even on the leaves of the cypress. The old hills on which Rome sits have looked down on many a glorious triumph and sorrowful defeat. Since the day on which the first wanderer from the desert raised a hut beneath the standard of Romulus on the slopes of the Palatine, they heard the shout of joy which welcomed the first Tarquin to the throne, and the cry of shame which followed the last as he fled from the wrongs of Lucretia. They heard the sobs of the Roman matrons over the dead body of the first consul, and the cheers which greeted the first Cæsar in his purple robes. It was beneath their shadow that Horatius standing on the bridge which spanned the Tiber shouted defiance to the swarthy legions of Porsena. They could tell many a story of the virtue of the elder sons and daughters of Rome, the bravery of Scævola, the heroism of Clœlia, the devotion of the Fabii, and the Patriotism of the Gracchi.

The lecturer then traced the early splendor of the Republic.

Five hundred years passed away, and Rome was growing rich in temples and Palaces, in arches and in pillars, yet she had no poet to sing her greatness to posterity. Long before, Egypt was a garden of learning, and on the plains of Babylon the Chaldeans were naming the stars. India had her literature before Grecian Monarchy was established in Syria or Antioch. Ages before, the fire of Genius was burning on the altars of Greece, and her poets were gathering laurels and laying them at her feet; but the Roman was content in knowing how to cast the spear, or learning to throw the pilum when he bared his arm for battle. The tramp of Roman legions was heard by the banks of the Danube and beyond the peaks of the Grampian hills, and yet there was no literature. The matrons of Rome were looking at their beauty in mirrors plundered from Corinth, scenting their hair with the perfumes of Capua, and adorning with golden ornaments torn from the carpets of Spain. Scipio the elder had brought back the richest offerings of art from the cities of Africa, Flaminius returned from Macedon carrying with him the best specimens of vases and statutes, Æmilius enriched the city of Rome with the wealth of foreign countries, the younger Scipio brought from haughty Carthage the treasures of a mighty empire and Mummius had bequeathed to the city of his birth, the wealth of Achaia and of Corinth—that emporium of art. From every city where civilizations had set its foot, from every land where the tread of the Roman was heard, from every shore where the Roman eagles were brought in triumph, gems, and statues, vases, releivos and paintings, were laid at the feet of Rome, yet that old city was for 500 years looking down "upon the ebbing and the flowing of the Tiber, and all this time no temple was raised to the Muses on its banks."

The lecturer then traced the rise of Roman literature when the civilization of Greece was brought to her halls by her armed legions. He commenced with the works of Livius Andronicus, and went through those of Nævius, Ennius, Pacuvius, and Atticus, and the other great men of genius who lived and wrote before the age of Augustus. He traced the progress of the Historians, the Dramatists, the Orators, and Satirists of ancient Rome. Of Catullus, the beauty of whose poetic genius is still admired, Lieutenant Chapple said; "His noble poetry is yet living, breathing the delicious tenderness of love, the rapturous vows of Acmè and Septimius, the Bridal song of Manlius and Julia—the despair of Ariadne when with a heart bearing like the ocean on which she gazed, she looked out on the waste of waters for the return of that faithless lover who had plucked the blossom of her youth, and left her to mourn it on the island of Naxos. The terror of that Phrygian shepherd too, whom the sunlight of morning woke to the consciousness of his frenzied dream, are all described with a glitter of fancy and rapture of expression but seldom equalled."

Then the lecturer went through the long roll of brilliant intellects in the reign of Augustan; Sallust, Cæsar, Cicero, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and those men who by their genius claimed for that period the title of the golden age. And he thus concluded his remarks on their splendid talents. "These were the apostles of literature in the dawn of Rome's early genius. They were the hierarchy of that creed which has sent its missionaries where humanity dwells in the darkness of a joyless existence, to raise up the soul from the dust which clings to it to a bright consciousness of her own destiny and to drink of the springs which intelligence offers to her parched lips, a creed which to the student presents a golden prosperity where the shadows of an unprovoked destiny would shut out the sunshine of hope, and turn into tears the pearls of a priceless imagination—a creed not baptized in the blood of martyrs, nor crowned with the wreaths which grow by the grave, but a creed before whose altar every one may kneel, and with undisturbed devotion participate with one communion—a creed wreathed with the pearls which inspiration scatters—a creed of knowledge and strength and power, the creed of a pure and extended literature." The lecturer then described the age which succeeded Augustan, the age of the Cæsars—and the victories which gave brilliancy to the glory of Rome—he went through another roll of eminent men, Statius, Varro, Pliny, and a host of splendid literati. He then described the evil influence of the policy of the Cæsars after the reign of Verpasian, and went through the history of the decline of literature in Rome and the strife which followed the murder of Numerian, when the Muses took a long farewell of the temples by the Tiber. He then described the influence of the Christian religion on the poetry of Rome as follows.—

"But by the shores of Marmora, by the waters of the old classic Propontis, a young Faith was springing up which was destined to have an influence on the spirit of poetry, greater than the palest thinker ever dreamed of, a Faith before which Genius itself was to bow down and worship as the Magi of old bent before the cradle of the infant God; which was to take Imagination by the hand and lead it to the great high ways of thought, to listen to the morning song of a new creation, and to return to earth with undreamed of visions of a newly revealed beauty, a Faith more powerful than the tread of armies, or the might of empires, which was to console humanity where the snows of Tartary were resting, and where the savage had left his foot prints in the deserts of the West; which was to bring joy where sorrow rested, and hope to the hearts of a faithless people; which was to take from death its sting, and from the grave its victory, and make the grave itself a luminous passage to a bright eternity; a creed whose Gospel has written the sun-light of exhaustless love, ruling young empires not with the brand of the victor, but with the sceptre of love, whose martyrs were to seal it with their blood, and whose apostles were to proclaim it by the name of Christianity."

The lecturer then described the influence of that Religion on literature, passing in review the works of Prudentius and Claudian whose genius has been sanctified by communion with Heaven. He then traced the first dawn of Christian literature when Cyprian and Tertullian, Flavian and Lactantius, were writing—when the songs which the Pagan sang to his idol were giving way to the sacred measures of Porphyry and Juvencus, and when St. Hilary, the friend of Augustine and Jerome, was penning the beautiful hymn, the Veni Redemptor. The lecturer described the decline of Christian poetry in Rome as follows:—"But the Muse which had left the Temple of the heathen for the sanctuary of the Christian, has again to watch above the sepulchre of Genius until the trumpet of Petrarch should wake it to a new resurrection, when the spirit of revived literature should roll back the stone from its monument, and when the world was again to look upon the light of its transfiguration. Far beyond the gorges of the Appenines a barbarous horde was hastening to spread desolation to the palaces of Rome, who were to stable their war steeds by the temple of Jupiter, and to hang out their banners from the walls of the Pantheon."

Mr. Chapple concluded his long and eloquent address in these words.

"But that old city mourning by the Tiber fallen as she is from her greatness may still look down on her widowed beauty with a complacent gaze, for amid her ruined columns and worn pillars the student from many a clime has come to her halls to drink in visions of beauty and loveliness. It is here that the Sculptor bows down before the tear-stained face of pity as it looks up from the marble—it is here that the painter dreams again the rapturous dreams of Raphael—here it was that Claude caught the parting smile which sunset left upon the hill, and wove it into his canvas. It is here that history lives again in the past, rebuilds the palace of Pharoah, and wakes into music the sacred hymns of the Jewish maidens. Here religion reads the story of Christ's life, from the worship of the Seers to the tragedy on Cavalry, when the Hebrew's hand grew red with the murder of God. It is here the poet, even on the pathway to the grave, with the voices of the dead urging him to fame, feels stealing over his soul the first sparkle of that radiance which is to shine upon it for ever."

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

(*From the Times, August 2.*)

MR. GLAISHER'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Coxwell having planned an ascent with his large balloon from the Crystal Palace on Wednesday last, I availed myself of the offer of a seat in the car for the purpose of taking a series of observations upon the variations of temperature, and the several hygrometrical states of the atmosphere at moderate elevations, and which I had failed to do in my recent ascent from Wolverhampton.

The instruments necessary for these investigations were in the hands of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and were those which were broken and injured in my recent ascent in the same balloon, and confided to them for renewal and repair, and which they had executed in a very satisfactory manner, these gentlemen having at all times expressed an earnest desire to promote the experiments required by the British Association. All the other instruments are at Wolverhampton, ready for the next high ascent.

The instruments used on this occasion were two aneroid barometers, dry and wet bulb thermometers, and a Daniell's dew-point hygrometer.

As it is of essential importance that the thermometers should be so sensitive that they readily acquire the temperature of the surrounding air, they were of necessity very delicate.

The air was in very gentle motion, which enabled Messrs. Negretti and Zambra carefully to fix the instruments before starting, so that I at once began to observe, which I was unable to do in my recent ascent till I was nearly a mile high.

The balloon left the earth at 4h. 40m., laden with 13 gentlemen and a large amount of sand for ballast, and, under the influence of a moderate breeze, bore away slowly nearly S.E., passing successively Eltham and Dartford, to the village of Singlewell near Gravesend.

The heights the balloon successively attained were as follows:—

At 4h. 43m. it had attained the elevation of 1,340ft. above the level of the sea; at 4h 49m. was 3,700ft.; increased slowly till. at 5h. 17m., it was about 5,300ft.; it then, by 5h. 20m., fell 200ft.; on throwing out sand it rose to 5,500ft., by 5h. 24m., and to 6,600ft. by 5h. 43m.; some gas was let out, and it sank to 5,700ft. by 5h. 47m.; some sand was thrown out, and it rose to 7,350ft., the highest point reached, at 6h. 1m.; at 6h. 6m. it fell to 6,700ft.; some sand was thrown out, and it rose to 7,100ft. by 6h. 12m.; at 20 minutes past 6 it descended to 5,300ft., and slowly to 2,100ft. by 6h. 25m., and to the earth at a little after half-past 6.

Between 4h. 46m. and 5. 1m. the altitude and azimuth of the balloon were observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, by Mr. E. J. Stone, M.A. If any similar observations have been taken at another place, I should be glad to be favoured with them, as furnishing the means of an independent determination of the elevations of the balloon, and thus checking those made by means of the variation of temperature and barometric pressure.

The temperature of the air was 68 deg. at the Crystal Palace; at 1,000 feet high it was 62 deg.; at 3,700 feet it was 51 deg.; continued at this reading nearly till the height of 4,500 feet was reached at 5h. 4m.; varied between 48 deg. and 50 deg. till the height to 5,700 feet was reached; it decreased from 48 deg. to 43¼ deg. between 5h. 31m. and 5h. 38m., the height at the latter time being 6,100 feet. At the height of 7,350 feet the temperature was 41 deg., being 27 deg. lower than on the surface of the ground; after this the temperature rose gradually as the balloon approached the earth, and was 47 deg. at 6h. 20m., 50 deg. at 6h. 24m., and 68 deg. on reaching the ground.

The temperatures of the dew point, or that temperature at which the moisture in the air, in the invisible shape of vapour, is deposited as water upon the objects cooled down to this temperature, were successively as follows:—In the gardens of the Crystal Palace this deposit of water took place when the temperature of the bulb of the hygrometer was reduced by the action of either to 50 deg.; at the height of 1,303ft. the bulb was bedewed at 43 deg.; between 3,000ft. and 4,500ft. at 40 deg.; then up to 6,000ft. at temperatures gradually decreasing at about 7,300ft. to a little below 32 deg., and it afterwards increased to 47 deg. on reaching the surface of the earth. When air is saturated with moisture, as in a wetting fog, the temperatures both of the air and dew point are the same. On this occasion on the earth the latter temperature was 18 deg. below the former, and at the highest elevation was 9 deg., so that the air was nowhere saturated. From a knowledge of the temperature of the dew point we know the amount of water then present in a certain mass of air. This amounted in the grounds of the Crystal Palace to 4 grains in a cubic foot; at 1,300 feet high to 3 grains; at 5,000 feet to about 2½ grains and at 7,300 feet they were about 2 grains in a cubic foot of air.

As the amount of aqueous vapour in the air necessarily decreases with the temperature, the changes of the hygrometric condition of the air at different elevations may be better understood by speaking of the relative humidity of the atmosphere, by considering air saturated with moisture as represented by 100, and air without moisture by 0.

The humidity of the air thus expressed was on the surface of the ground 50, showing an usual degree of dryness. It increased as we left the earth to 63 at 3,000 feet, to 66 at 4,000 feet, and to 70 at 7,300 feet, and the air gradually became less humid on approaching the earth. At no point, therefore, was complete saturation met with, as before noticed.

The weight of a cubic foot of air varied from 526 grains on the ground to 429 grains at the greatest height reached.

Similar and simultaneous observations were taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from which we learn that the temperature of the air on the surface of the ground varied from 67 deg. to 68 deg.; that of the dew point from 49 deg. to 51 deg.; that there were about four grains of water in a cubic foot of air; the degree of humidity was about 50, and the weight of a cubic foot of air was 526 grains; therefore, the differences at the high elevations from these values are due to the elevation alone.

Test ozone papers were not coloured at all, and no ozone was noticed in the ascent from Wolverhampton. We were never in the clouds, although rocky cumuli (which, it will be remembered, are the fine massive clouds of day) were at a lower elevation all around, and cumulo-strati at a higher elevation than ourselves. The sky was free from clouds in the zenith, and of a deeper blue than as seen from the surface of the earth. At times there was a great mist, and generally the horizon was hazy and obscure. The shadow of the balloon was seen on the ground as well as on the surface of the cloud.

A horizontal magnet occupied a somewhat longer time to perform a certain number of vibrations, in this as well as in the previous ascent, than it did on the surface of the earth; this is contrary to the result obtained by Gay-Lussac in 1804.

At 5h. 24m. a gun was heard with a sharp sound; at 5h. 25m. a drum was heard; at 5h. 26m. a band was heard; at 5h. 38m. a gun was heard; and at 6h. 10m. a dog was heard barking; and the working of the engines on the Dover and Chamtam Railway was distinctly heard.

I have to thank Mr. W. P. Ingelow for kindly reading one barometer for me and for rendering considerable assistance in noticing the first appearance of dew on the black bulb of the hygrometer, enabling me thereby greatly to increase the number of my own observations.

The gas furnished must have been of good quality to have raised so great a weight to such an elevation.

The descent was managed by Mr. Coxwell so that no instrument was injured in the slightest degree, and, in fact, the approach to the earth was so gradual that there was scarcely need to steady one's self.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, a few cases of Muslin Dresses, Woollen Shawls, six cases of Beads, few kegs of Iron Nails, Merino Shirts & Drawers, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th Sept. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

2 Cases 50 Dozen Lavender.
10 " Toys of Great Variety.
2 " Exhibition Bird Cages, Lamps, Spittoons, and Foot Tubs, &c.
1 " Leather Trunks for Dresses.
1 " Lady's Companions, Pocket Books, and Money Purses.
1 " Guitars and Violins.
1 " Crying Dolls.
1 " 100 Dozen Scented Soap.
1 " 50 " Fancy Soap.
1 " 25 Lubins Scents.
1 " 25 Société Hygienique.
8 Trunks fitted with best Perfumery.
2 Rolls of Europe Carpets.
9 Sets of White and Gold Toilet Furniture.
17 Very Handsome Card Baskets suited for Drawing Room Table.
1 Lot of Photograph Frames.
18 Dozen very richly Carved Ivory Broaches.
4 Musical Boxes playing 4 Airs
4 Do. Do. 8 Do.
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2 Do. Do. 12 Do.
1 Do. Do. 8 Do. with Bells.
8 Do. Do. 4 Do. Mandaline.

The above is now on view.

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An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Outhouses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Eduljee Baster, Medow Street, Fort.

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A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 6th September 1862.

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No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloth.
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A few Bales of Mule and Water Twist.
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1¼lb. Durham Mustard, Pint and Decanter Salad Oil, Quarts White Wine Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, French Capers of Olives, Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Syrup, Essences, Tart fruits, 1 and 3 lb. Jams and Jellies, Patras, Currants, Mixed Pickles, Biscuits, Tapioca, Barley, Oatmeal, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, Confectionery.

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Seidletz and Soda Powders, Carbonate and Calcined Magnesia, Sulphate of Quinine, Calomel, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salts, Essence of Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Essence of Peppermint Spirit, Hartshorn and Lavender, Tincture of Myrrh, Laudanum, Balsam Copaiba, Paregoric Elixir, Brandy Bitters, Cod-liver Oil, Permanent Ink, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the owner to submit to Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises unless previously sold by private contract, all that piece or parcel of Ground commonly called or known by the name of Colbhat Oart, containing three wheels situate at the side of the public road called the Parell road near Calbadavy, in the Island of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Parell road aforesaid, on the West by the Oarts of Joganath Baboorow and Jugonath Ganput Josey, on or towards the North by the public passage called Colbhat street, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Dadjee Gungadhur Josey, and which said piece of Ground is registered under No. 461, in the books of the Collector of Revenue, and is more particularly shown and delineated in the plan thereof, and together with all the several Messuages or Dwelling-houses, Tenements, and Erections thereon, save and except those numbered respectively in the books of the Collector of Assessment 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 21, and 109. Subject nevertheless to such agreement as may have been made with the tenants of all the messuages or dwelling houses and buildings in the said Oart. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to,

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No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 75 Tierces of Beef, 50 Barrels of Pork.

7 Screwed Bales of Cotton.
200 Pieces of Turkey Red Mulls.

On account of the first purchaser Mooltanee Dyaldass Bacsoomull, and by order of Thucker Madhewjee Roopjee.

M G § 10, 11, 18, 19, 29, 30, & 31,=7 Bales of Grey T. Cloths 5½lbs. containing 875 Pieces.

On account of Mamon Abba Tharia, the first purchaser, and by order of Abbachund Panachund.

W B § 460 to 99.=10 Bales of Grey Shirtings containing
C D 500 Pieces No. 4=8½ lbs. weight.

AT 1 P. M.

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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock precisely, at the Auction Mart of Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., Forbes Street.

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Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, the following assortment of really superior Jewellery, consisting of Eighteen Carats Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Armlets, &c., set with Precious Stones of the latest designs, very superior English Patent Gold Hunting Watches in Chased Cases with Gold and White Dials. Geneva Gold Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled set with Diamonds. Silver English Patent Levers, Double Gilt Silver Geneva Hunters. Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes, gilt inside. Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, and other Gold Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen. Gold Ear-rings, Silver Brooches and Jet Necklets, Bracelets and Brooches, Tortoise Shell Combs Gold Mounted, Silver Mounted Scent Bottles, Cut Glass, &c., &c.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. beg to draw the attention of the trade and private gentlemen to the above really elegant goods, which are the finest ever imported.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

1 Case 26 Dozen Assorted Shirts.
28 Pieces of Alpacca Cloth.
27 Mixed Melton do.
18 Pieces Black, Blue, Drab and Scarlet Cloth.
35 Suits of ready made Melton and Rib Cloth Clothings.
107 Ready made Assorted Coats.
4 Pieces of Blue-face Melton Cloth.
1 Case 20 Plated Cruet Frames with 6 and 7 Cut Bottles.
1 Case of Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
2 Cases of Plated Carriage Lamps.
1 Case of Knives and Forks.
6 Eight-day English Time Pieces.
6 Eight-day English Striking Clocks.
6 Musical Boxes playing 4-6 and 8 Tunes.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

ON MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account of Crustna Fuckeera, the Mortgager.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises standing on Her Majesty's ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Small Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97 and standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 69, and containing by admeasurement 55 square yards or thereabouts which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a passage, on the West by the house of Cooley Balla Khalee, on the North by the house of Andbearoo Sorabjee, and on the South by the house of Annee Cumba.

MALVERN DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

Just landed.

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Carts with reversable seat for either 2, or 4, with Plated Lamps, and Lancewood Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th September 1862.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—

Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejoorce, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th July and 4th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following lately received.

	Rs.	
Hayan's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo. cloth ......Rs.	11	4
Manual of Artillery Exercises, pocket edition ...	0	12
Wharton's Law Lexicon, crown 8vo. cloth	16	0
Barlow on the strength of materials, crown 8vo. cloth	10	0
Self-help, new edition, by Samuel Smiles, crown 8vo. cloth	3	12
The Criminal Prisons of London, by Horace Mayhew; forming the supplement to "London Labour and London Poor" 8vo	7	0
More Worlds than one, the creed of the Philosopher, &c. by Sir D. Brewster; new edition 1862	3	12
Nautical Almanac, 1863	2	8
Baker's Land-surveying; Weale's series	1	8
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book	3	12
——— Companion	3	12
——— Praxis	3	12
Recollections of a Military Life, by Colonel Landmana, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth	6	0
Professor Becker's Charicles; illustrations of the private Life of the Ancient Greeks, 8vo. cloth.	6	0
Whittlings from the West by Abel Log	3	8
Town Life 12mo. cloth	1	8
Chalmeriana; Colloquies with Dr. Chalmers, by J. J. Gurney	1	12
Great Facts; or the Inventions of the present century, 12mo. cloth gilt	2	4
Records of Longevity; with an introductory Essay on vital statistics, by T. Bailey crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
Modern Jesuitism or the Society of Jesus in the 19th century by Dr. Michelson, crown 8vo. cloth	3	4
Health for the million; hints and Physical Training, crown 8vo. cloth	2	8
Pages advanced Text Book of Geology, crown 8vo. cloth	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition ......Rs.	950
No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone ......Rs.	900
No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ......Rs.	1200
No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument	750
No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell:"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church ......Rs.	800
No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists ......Rs.	700
No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*" ......Rs.	650
No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above ...Rs.	650
No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument ......Rs.	500
No. 10.—A "*Rodulph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind. ......Rs.	650
No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect ......Rs.	650
No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUN with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus ...Rs.	400
No. 13—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12 ...Rs.	280
No. 14—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12	400
Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ......Rs.	1300
No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium ......Rs.	280
☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.	
No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ...... *each* Rs.	240
No. 21 and 22.—PICCOLO MODEL HARMONIUM. These two instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present ...... *each* Rs.	150
No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone ...... *each* Rs.	200
No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone ......*each* Rs.	200
No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to	120

Note.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London. The first half dozen Harmoniums are opened out, and can be seen and heard daily at the Rooms in Rampart Row. The greater part will not be unpacked till after the Monsoon; in the meantime orders are being registered.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, 25th August 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for	year 1856	£15,173.
Do.	do.	1857	17,600.
Do.	do.	1858	19,614.
Do.	do.	1859	22,831.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling*.

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Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
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(*With power to add to their number.*)

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GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager:
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THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two Millions Sterling.

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; hey invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Cannisters, 2-12; 2 lbs. Cannisters, 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay.

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